



February 15, 2001

Mr. Bion M. Gregory
Legislative Counsel
State Capitol, Room 3021, B-30
Sacramento CA 95814

Dear Mr. Gregory:

Attached is the Fresno Economic and Fiscal Benefit Study required by Government Code Section 14669.7. This study assesses the incremental economic and fiscal benefit to the community of Fresno of locating a state office building in the downtown core.

At the request of our Asset Planning and Enhancement Branch of the Real Estate Services Division, Stephen Fuller, Ph.D., Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University and a world renown expert in economic impact analysis, prepared the study, which considers factors in addition to those normally found in capital project facilities studies. The study determined that a state office building would add to the City of Fresno annual tax revenues of \$6,226. The total economic impact on the City of Fresno of the building would be \$81.7 million during the construction phase and approximately \$2.6 million annually during operation. The study will be attached as an exhibit to the San Joaquin Valley Regional Facilities Plan, which is nearing completion.

Factors not covered in the regional plan or Dr. Fuller's study are the proper length of the bond life and the creation of a sinking fund to remain in escrow for rental tenants. Sinking funds were recently created by the Department of General Services for all new bond funded office facilities. The tenant agencies contribute \$.03 per net square foot per month for the cost of future tenant improvements and \$.03 per net square foot per month for the cost of future special repairs. With respect to the proper length of bond amortization, the proper length (approximately 25 years) is established by the State Treasurer's Office, bond counsels, and various underwriting firms.

If you have any questions or concerns, you may have your staff contact Mike Courtney, Acting Deputy Director, Real Estate Services Division, the Department of General Services, at (916) 322-7034.

Very truly yours,

BARRY D. KEENE, Director
Department of General Services

BDK:bb

Attachment

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**Economic and Fiscal Impact Study
of Siting a State Office Building
in Fresno, California**

June 2000

prepared for

**The State of California
Department of General Services
Real Estate Services Division
Asset Planning and Enhancement Branch**

by

**Stephen S. Fuller, Ph.D.
Professor of Public Policy
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Economic and Fiscal Impact Study of Siting a State Office Building in Fresno, California

Executive Summary

The development of a new state office building in Fresno's downtown area in order to consolidate 15 state agencies scattered widely across 13 separate locations within the city will generate economic benefits in the immediate site area. These benefits will be in the form of new jobs and personal earnings during both the two-year construction period and thereafter from the operation of the building and spending by its workforce. These outlays will also generate economic and fiscal benefits at the city and county levels as the initial outlays are re-cycled through the local economies supporting existing businesses and contributing to business expansion throughout the metropolitan area. While many of these economic and fiscal benefits are already being captured at the city and county scale, due to the existence of the state agencies and their workforce, by locating the consolidated facility within the downtown area developmental benefits can be generated that would not be realized in scattered suburban sites. These economic and fiscal impacts are summarized as follows:

The Construction Phase

- The soft and hard costs, excluding the value of land, projected for the construction of the proposed 250,000 square foot state office building will total \$72.4 million.
- The total economic impact of these construction-related outlays on Fresno County and the City of Fresno are projected to total \$131.8 million and \$81.7 million, respectively.
- This direct construction spending will generate a total of 1,215 new jobs within the county economy and 778 new jobs within the city economy over the two-year construction period with associated personal earnings of \$41.3 million and \$25.6 million, respectively.

The Post-Construction Phase

- Total annual outlays associated with the operation of the proposed state office building including estimates for daily spending by its workforce will total \$2.3 million and add a total of \$2.6 million to the city's gross city product and \$4.2 million to the economy of the county.
- The annual spending associated with the proposed state office building and its employees in the downtown area would support the creation of 24 new jobs in the city and a total of 40 jobs countywide with personal earnings estimated at \$707,000 to the benefit of city residents and \$1,287,000 within the county.

The Fiscal Impacts of the Proposed State Office Building

- Payroll spending associated with the construction of the proposed state office building would add an estimated \$58,871 in new revenues to the city treasury over the two-year construction period.
- Direct annual retail spending for state employees housed in the proposed state office building is estimated to total \$460,000 and will generate \$4,600 in new city sales tax receipts.
- New earnings generated by building operations and state employee spending in the city will total \$707,000 annually and support increased retail spending of \$162,610 which in turn will yield city sales tax revenues totaling \$1,626 annually.
- These total annual revenues of \$6,226 will be off-set by an estimated potential city expenditure exposure generated by the 652 state employees and the state office building of \$153,365 for general government services, public safety, and public works.

Collateral Downtown Location Impacts

The city has been seeking to revitalize its urban core and downtown area for many years by concentrating government functions in its civic center. However, this strategy has yet to achieve the necessary development threshold to sustain the area's redevelopment. Consequently, the siting of the new state office building in support of this revitalization strategy may yield extra benefits well beyond the actual monetary flows associated with the building's operations by helping to achieve this developmental threshold.

While the monetary benefits flowing from the proposed state office building will occur in almost any setting without much extra effort on the part of the state, it is the collateral benefits that can be achieved in concert with other public investments in the downtown area whose realization will require special skills and a proactive approach to facility planning. These collateral benefits will not flow automatically from a downtown location. Rather, they will have to be achieved through special attention to site location, facility design, and building management, and establishing strategic linkages with other public and private sector functions in the site area. Co-locating the proposed state office building adjacent to the Hugh Burns Building is not likely to have as significant an impact on downtown revitalization as a site west of the Fulton Mall and more closely linked to the retail core. By dispersing these collateral economic impacts among the downtown's other non-governmental uses, the state office building's individual benefits may be greater than if it is clustered within the confines of the civic center and functionally isolated from the other downtown core functions.

One building can not achieve the economic revitalization that has eluded the city for forty years in the downtown area. But one building can have an important additive benefit by reinforcing other investments to help achieve the agglomeration economies needed to propel the downtown area over the revitalization threshold. More importantly, the opportunity cost of failing to properly incorporate the proposed state office building within the area-wide development strategy for downtown revitalization would be a loss of potential economic impacts that could not be regained at a later time. Therefore, understanding the development context in the downtown area is essential to achieving the proposed state office building's maximum economic benefits for the City of Fresno.

Economic and Fiscal Impact Study of Siting a State Office Building in Fresno, California

Introduction

Major public investment has long been viewed as having the potential to generate positive effects extending beyond the delivery of the primary services for which it is intended. That is, beyond meeting the primary objectives of the public facility, secondary benefits may accrue within the community or immediate site area from the physical presence of the facility, its workforce, and its combination with other interdependent activities. The objective of this study is to identify and quantify the benefits associated with the consolidation of state offices in Fresno, and to assess the secondary impacts of this siting on the immediate community. The state presently occupies leased facilities that are scattered in suburban sites. These may be consolidated into a single state-owned building to be located at a downtown site.

The economic and fiscal impacts flowing from locating the proposed state office building in downtown Fresno will accrue during the construction period and then annually over the life span of the building. During the construction phase, economic and fiscal impacts will result from on-site and off-site spending and can be measured by the generation of new jobs, associated payroll, and the purchase of goods and services to support the on-site construction activity. This spending will generate additional economic impact within the City of Fresno and Fresno County as the initial dollars are re-spent more broadly within the area economy. The direct and indirect spending associated with the construction phase will generate some tax revenues at the local level over the construction period.

Post-construction benefits will recur annually from the operation of the completed building. These benefits will include jobs and payroll associated with the building operation and the off-site spending for retail, food, and other services by the workers housed in the building. This spending will result in some re-spending within the city and county in support of commercial and other economic activities. The magnitude of these economic and fiscal benefits are a function of the building's use and operating characteristics; that is, whether its functions are primarily restricted to day-time hours on weekdays or operate over extended hours and weekends. The total impacts are also a function of the economy's ability to capture and retain the direct spending generated by the building's operations, its occupants, and its visitors.

Beyond the economic and fiscal benefits that may flow from the consolidated state office building in downtown Fresno, are a range of potential collateral benefits that may be generated by the mere presence of the building. These benefits range from symbolic to actual and can be more significant than the actual monetary flows associated with the building's operation and the spending of its workers. Public investment has often been used to leverage other investment, and to achieve other economic and social objectives. The location of the Fresno IRS Payment Center was selected in 1970 following extensive studies to achieve urban development and redevelopment objectives, enhanced employment opportunities and other economic benefits.

The principal collateral benefits of the selective location of a major new public facility evolve from its catalytic effects, and its support of investors' confidence in the surrounding area. These potential benefits are prospective and are not guaranteed. Only the public sector can afford to invest in portions of the city (or county) that cannot support private investment--where the risks are too great and returns too small under present economic conditions--with the objective of stabilizing and reversing prevailing conditions that have undermined the local investment climate. However, success will not be guaranteed by simply locating a public building within an area that is undergoing disinvestment, or struggling to re-establish its place in the private market. One building is usually insufficient to reverse the forces of economic decline. However, the functions housed within the building could strengthen the diversity of economic activities in the immediate area and broaden its economic base. The proposed building's overall economic impact in the immediate area will be determined by the way it is integrated into the fabric of the economy and how it links to other nearby functions, so that the aggregate impacts of the public investment will exceed the sum of the parts.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- describe the current economic context within the City of Fresno and the downtown area that establishes the framework for analyzing the economic and fiscal impacts of the proposed state office building;
- identify and quantify the economic and fiscal benefits that will accrue to the Fresno downtown area if state office space is consolidated in the downtown civic center;
- evaluate whether the collateral benefits of locating the proposed state office building in the urban core include revitalization of the surrounding area;
- determine the economic contribution of the proposed state office building on the city and county economies; and,
- provide the methodological framework for assessing the economic and fiscal impacts of state construction projects of their host economies.

The general methodology employed in this study has been developed and applied to numerous publicly and privately financed projects. Its primary purpose is to identify and quantify the dollar flows associated with the construction and operation of a specific facility and to calculate how these dollars flow through the receiving economy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U. S. Department of Commerce provides regional input-output multipliers for Fresno County for employment, income and total output. These multipliers have been stepped down for the City of Fresno on a prorated basis reflecting the city's share of the county's economy. The fiscal flows associated with the economic impacts are measured by applying city tax rates to the taxable spending generated during the construction and operating stages of the building's life cycle.

Both direct and indirect economic and fiscal impacts can be identified and measured although there are always spending flows that are too small to be generalized and are excluded. This approach is designed to capture the major spending sources and flows and, therefore, presents a conservative result.

The discussion of collateral or developmental benefits is not quantitative but is largely generic, building from theory and the lessons of experience, of which there are many throughout the United States. Care must be exercised not to overstate these collateral benefits. Many of these are psychological and attitudinal. That does not mean that they are not important or real, but they are easily exaggerated and emerge (if they do) over a long time period. As such, the collateral benefits can be enlarged or diminished by subsequent events.

It is important for public decisionmakers to recognize the full range of potential opportunities that contribute to the developmental assets of the host community when debating the merits of a new building or facility. This scope of public benefits exceeds the consideration of private investors and is consistent with the public interest. The potential public benefits of the proposed building may be considered by the state as opportunities to maximize public returns on dollars invested. This analysis is intended to help clarify these opportunities within the limits of this specific case.

Fresno's Economic Context

Economic impact potential is both a function of the magnitude of monetary change that results from a proposed action and the size and complexity of the receiving economy. In large, complex, and dynamic economies, the economic impacts of a proposed action may be too small to have significant measurable effects even though the receiving economy retains and recycles a substantial percentage of the initial outlays. In contrast, the same magnitude of capital and operating outlays within a small, simple and stagnate economy could substantially alter its patterns of growth, even though much of the initial outlay leaks out to external economies. Fresno's economy is not at either end of this spectrum. The proposed state office building with its 652 employees is not an economically large infusion of new spending. Actually, this spending already takes place in the suburban Fresno economy, so the magnitude and significance of the impact of the proposed state office building is governed more by the conditions within its site area and interdependencies within this location than by its dollar value of output. An overview of the local economic context is helpful in order to understand these site-related factors that may magnify (or diminish) the economic impacts of the proposed state office building.

Current Economic Conditions

Fresno County and the City of Fresno plus Madera County (inclusive of all incorporated cities and towns) comprise the Fresno Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The magnitude and vitality of the Fresno MSA economy is seen in its March 2000 employment base of 357,200 workers, up 2.1 percent from March 1999, and its unemployment rate of 16.6 percent. The March 2000 unemployment in the city was 15.0 percent. The national unemployment rate during the same period was 4.3, and the national job growth rate was 3.1 percent. The high unemployment and slow job growth rates in the metropolitan area reflect its sectoral structure in which agriculture and related business activities account for an above average share of the economy. Non-farm employment in the Fresno MSA accounted for 87 percent of all jobs, compared to 98 percent nationally. The Fresno MSA non-farm employment registered a 3.4 percent annual growth rate over the past twelve months. In spite of this more rapidly growing non-agricultural job base, the vitality of the area economy and its high unemployment are strongly impacted by the importance of agriculture in the economy, and its seasonal and low-age characteristics.

Fresno County accounted for 93 percent of all the jobs in the two-county MSA, with the City of Fresno accounting for approximately 56 percent of the county's jobs. Fresno County's large economy provides the capacity for retaining and recycling the monetary flows generated internally within the economy. The complexity of the county economy, its distribution of economic activities and jobs across all sectors, is important to the magnitude of economic impacts that can be captured from new capital investment and from new operating outlays in any portion of the county. This ability to retain the benefits from new capital outlays and associated spending provides the basis for calculating the economic multipliers by which these indirect job and income benefits can be measured.

Currently, the Fresno County economy supports the 327,200 wage and salary workers recorded by the State Employment Development Department. Fresno County also supports an additional 85,950 jobs not covered by the monthly labor force survey. These uncovered jobs include proprietors (self-employed persons), most farm laborers, and very small firms and recent start-ups. The county's total job base had an average annual wage of \$26,685 (in year 2000 \$s) and supports a county-wide per capita income level of \$21,880. The full distribution of covered and total employment is included in Appendices I and II. A comparison of covered employment (wage and salary jobs) between the county and city is presented in Table 1. The difference between the county and city economies is evident in the varying percentages of the city's share of county jobs.

The broadest measure of the city and county economy is the value of goods and services produced within their respective boundaries. This measure, referred to as the gross city product in the City of Fresno and gross county product in Fresno County (both referred to as GCP), reflects the accumulated value of the direct and indirect output resulting from the interindustry relationships operating within the local economies. The estimated 2000 Fresno County GCP is \$22.45 billion with the City of Fresno economy generating a total of \$13.92 billion. Any addition or subtraction to these economies constitutes an economic impact, and the relative magnitude of the addition (subtraction) in comparison to the size of these economies will determine the significance of the impact.

Table 1
Comparative Employment Profile
Fresno County and City, CA - June 1999
(jobs in thousands)

Sector	<u>Fresno County</u>		<u>City of Fresno</u>		<u>City County</u>
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Agricultural	67.6	20.6	15.9	8.6	23.5
Construction	15.1	4.6	10.5	5.7	69.5
Manufacturing	27.5	8.4	15.8	8.5	57.4
TCPU (1)	12.2	3.7	8.2	4.4	67.2
Trade	63.5	19.3	43.7	23.6	68.8
FIRE (2)	13.9	4.2	10.7	5.8	77.0
Services	70.0	21.3	52.9	28.6	75.6
Government	58.8	17.9	27.3	14.8	46.4
Totals	328.6	100.0	185.0	100.0	56.3

Source: California Employment Development Department; (1) transportation, communications public utilities; (2) finance, insurance and real estate.

Development Patterns and Plans

The city's economy is dominated by urban-type functions (manufacturing, trade, TCPU, FIRE, services and government). These are supported by its population base as well as its central location as a government and transportation center. In aggregate, these types of employment generate higher wages. Average per employee wage income for city-based jobs is 27 percent higher than for non-city jobs located in the county (excluding the City of Fresno). Overall, the wage and salary income generated in the city accounts for 61.3 percent of the county total.

The city's physical development pattern has not resulted in an even distribution of economic growth. The downtown area, reflecting the area encompassed in the first incorporation (1885), is no longer at the center of the city. Rather, as development has occurred, it has moved north and northeast away from the downtown with disproportionally small amounts of development occurring to the south and east. Since 1960, there has been almost no new physical development to the south and only pockets of newer development occurring to the east. As a result, redevelopment efforts by the city to revitalize the downtown and older surrounding areas that were started in the mid-fifties, have been made much more difficult as new population and employment growth has occurred at greater distances from the central area.

The central area has undergone replanning and the city has re-directed its efforts aimed at revitalizing its economic base for more than forty years. The Gruen Plan (1960) provided for the construction of the Fulton Mall and the civic center. The plan envisioned the development of a freeway system that would encompass the core area and connect it to the emerging suburbs. While the Mall and civic center development and accompanying updating of parking facilities, private buildings and open space were achieved in a relatively short period following adoption of the Gruen Plan, the freeway system was not completed. The downtown area has become further and further removed from the city's newer development.

As the population and related markets shifted to the north, the economic base of the central area weakened and became more dependent on governmental functions for its job base. Over the forty years since the Gruen Plan was adopted by the city, the civic center has become home to a wide range of city, county, state and federal functions in a contiguous 15-block area with other supporting government functions being located on nearby blocks mainly along Fresno Street and to the east towards Freeway 41.

Plans have been prepared to guide the more recent revitalization efforts in the downtown area including the Central Area Community Plan (July 1989). However, in spite of the construction of a convention center, a new City Hall, numerous government buildings, the availability of all basic infrastructure with excess capacity, and the completion of the freeway system surrounding the central area, the downtown area has not experienced a resurgence in private investment or increase in commercial activity. To the contrary, it appears that the central area has become increasingly dependent on its governmental functions and that these have not been sufficient to sustain the local economy either as a place to do business or live.

Property Values and Market Conditions

For definitional purposes, zip code 93721 has been selected for more detailed analysis of potential economic impacts (the triangle bounded by the Union Pacific Rail Road, Divisadero Avenue, and South East Avenue/First Street). The area includes all of census tract number 1 and small portions of three other census tracts. As seen in the following table, the housing stock and population residing in these census tracts have been either declining or growing slowly. Until the 2000 census is available, the actual current counts can only be estimated. The increase in population in areas experiencing a decreasing housing stock may be indicative of a change in the ethnicity or age of the population in these close-in neighborhoods, in which smaller households (fewer members) are moving out and being replaced with larger households (more children). This change is often accompanied by a reduction in average household income and contributes to further decline in the area.

Table 2
Population and Housing Unit Trends,
Fresno Central Area, By Census Tract

	1	4	5	6
Population				
1992	2324	5199	7213	8143
1999	2360	5338	7233	8206
Difference	36	139	20	63
Housing Units				
1990	497	1342	2151	2325
1999	495	1389	2149	2282
Difference	- 2	47	- 2	- 43

Source: Fresno Development Department

This pattern is further confirmed by assessment data provided by the city, as presented in Table 3. During the 1995-1999 period, the number of parcels in zip code area 93721 declined from 1,412 to 1,393, a decrease of 1.3 percent while the total assessed value of these properties (land and improvement) increased by 3.1 percent (not adjusted for inflation). However, on an inflation adjusted basis, the area's total assessed valuation declined by 3.3 percent. A land use specific examination of assessment trends in this area shows that only two types of land uses experienced real increases in value--single-family and industrial. The value increase for industrial land use represents the major gain in the central area, increasing 19 percent (11.7 percent inflation adjusted) with six fewer properties.

Table 3
Assessment Trends in the Downtown Area*, 1995-1999
(dollars in thousands)

Land Use Type	Land Value	Improvement Value	Total	% Change
Single-Family				
1995	\$1,351	\$5,334	\$6,685	
1999	1,589	5,691	7,280	8.9
Multi-Family				
1995	\$2,501	\$12,129	\$14,630	
1999	2,056	10,351	12,407	- 15.2
PUD Condo				
1995	\$2,079	\$6,366	\$8,445	
1999	1,850	5,190	7,040	- 16.6
Commercial				
1995	\$50,010	\$204,470	\$254,479	
1999	48,570	206,620	255,190	0.3
Industrial				
1995	\$18,482	\$56,346	\$74,828	
1999	18,417	70,604	89,021	19.0
Other				
1995	\$416	\$558	\$974	
1999	75	228	303	- 68.9
Totals				
1995	\$74,839	\$285,203	\$360,041	
1999	72,557	298,684	371,241	3.1

Source: Fresno County Assessor's Office; *Zip Code 93721

These assessment trends show a pattern of weaker property values in the central area at a time when the area, state and national economies have been experiencing steady expansion. These values confirm that at present the decline in the downtown area has not yet been arrested in spite of substantial public sector investment in the form of new buildings, improved amenities and parks, and the completion of the freeway system serving the area.

Indicative of the downtown area's weak market conditions has been the weak demand for office space. Actually office vacancy rates are relatively high in all submarkets with the city-wide average reported at 11.6 percent in 1999, representing an increase from 10.9 percent in 1998. The downtown submarket was one of the weakest in the city with a vacancy rate of 16.4 percent representing 335,209 square feet of available space at an average lease rate of \$0.92 (well below the city average of \$1.12).

Current Revitalization Plans and Projects

The Fresno Redevelopment Agency continues to market the redevelopment sites in the downtown area and has several pending projects awaiting final approval that should further enhance the area's revitalization. These include a new \$100 million federal courthouse between O and P Streets, the Kern Mall and Tulare Street development across from the Hugh Burns Building, the Calfed Bank Building on Tulare Street between O and N Streets, expansion of the central library with additional structured parking on Tulare Street between N and O Streets, and a parking structure between O and N Streets adjacent to the newly expanded Convention Center and Exhibit Hall. Also included are: completion of the Regional Medical Center bounded by Fresno and Tulare, U and Q Streets, an office building and parking structure for the IRS near H and Fresno Streets, one block southwest of the Fulton Mall, and a new minor league baseball stadium proposed to be built on a site south of Broadway between Ventura and Tulare Streets near the Fulton Mall.

The possibility of Caltrans developing an office building backing onto Freeway 41 just east of the Convention Center, and the proposed State of California Courts of Appeal development near the new federal courthouse complex, should be included in the list of added investments, mostly public, that could reinforce past investments in achieving the minimum threshold necessary to attract private investment into the downtown area. These proposed projects, along with the proposed state office building, hold the key to the elusive revitalization of the downtown area that the city has been pursuing since 1960.

In December 1999, the Downtown Revitalization Task Force of the Fresno City and County Chamber of Commerce organized an Urban Land Institute Advisory Services Panel to revisit the development problems and opportunities in the downtown area and to suggest strategies for redevelopment. The ULI Panel report provides a good overview of the redevelopment challenges facing downtown Fresno.

By mapping the downtown area's distinct districts, the ULI Panel identifies one of the major barriers to downtown revitalization; that is, the segmentation and isolation of activities which should be interspersed in order to achieve the benefits of potential interdependencies that can evolve from joint use and market integration. The downtown area, as identified by ULI, consists of multiple precincts with rather defined edges. As independent areas, these precincts contribute little to the benefit of any other nearby precinct. For these to combine into a viable whole, where the sum of the parts are larger than their unduplicated sum, they must become interdependent and interrelated physically and functionally.

With respect to government uses downtown, the report states "the addition of new federal, state, county and local office projects...represent significant job growth for the downtown core that will support additional private sector development in the office, retail, dining, and residential sectors....The panel strongly urges the city to be on the lookout for additional government uses as federal, state, and county operations expand." Unfortunately, the panel does not address the question of how to realize the inherent economic benefits that these government uses possess in support of downtown revitalization. History has shown that just the mere accumulation of government functions downtown is not sufficient to generate private reinvestment. Still, in spite of overlooking the important agglomeration economies that need to be created before the downtown can prosper, the recommendations offered by the ULI Panel have merit.

Assessment of Redevelopment Problems and Potentials

The opportunity to achieve and sustain economic expansion in the downtown area is problematic as the experience of the past forty years has proven. The reasons for this are fundamental and difficult to alter. First, the location of the downtown area on the southwestern edge of the city opposite from the direction of the city's physical growth places it at an ever increasing distance from Fresno's center of economic gravity.

Second, the economic base that is attendant to the downtown area is insufficient to support its revitalization. In fact, in spite of the growth in the government labor force housed in the downtown area (estimated upwards at 7000-8,000 jobs), the area's total workforce and residential base has not achieved net gains over the several decades. Much of the growth in government employment in the downtown area has displaced or been offset by the loss of private sector jobs. Additionally, the retail sector has deteriorated steadily over an extended period and can not sustain itself on a weekday market composed of government employees.

Third, the locational disadvantages of downtown are magnified by advantages of competing commercial locations more central to the city's population and business patterns. While some location-specific disadvantages can be corrected, competitive disadvantages that relate to market access and convenience are so fundamental that reversing these may not be possible no matter how valuable the incentives or subsidies.

Fourth, the nature of the government sector itself presents a formidable barrier to downtown revitalization. The nature of the work done by government results in fewer opportunities for direct business linkages with the private sector than had these spaces been occupied with other private sector activities. Also, the work hours of the government labor force are more regular than the private sector and employee spending during the day is less than in the private sector. Additionally, increasing concerns regarding security may make the civic center less accessible to the general public and its buildings more fortress-like (many are already uninviting due to fencing and architectural style). If the civic center becomes less inviting, it could become more of a barrier to the flow of commercial and personal trips further isolating its impacts from benefiting the surrounding non-government functions located in the downtown area.

Fifth, the downtown area does not possess traditional importance to most suburban residents. Many have never been downtown and there are no longer any compelling reasons to go downtown. This is partly a function of distance and intervening opportunities. But more fundamentally, it is demographic and psychological. The majority of the city's residents can not remember or have never experienced a downtown that has functioned as the business and cultural center of the city. This is a national phenomenon. The suburbs evolved since the end of World War II and today's suburban residents are at least second generation and many are third generation. They have grown up in the suburbs, worked in the suburbs, shopped in the suburbs and found their cultural, spiritual and recreational outlets in the suburbs. Downtown has no immutable image or function that must be preserved as part of the city's heritage. In the absence of a common cause and inherent attraction, revitalizing the downtown area lacks the essential rationale for rebuilding the market base needed to support reinvestment by the private sector.

Recognizing these limiting conditions, successful redevelopment of the downtown area must build new markets to support growth rather than attempting to re-establish the downtown's historic market functions within the city. This means creating conditions favorable for locating residential development downtown, for creating new entertainment opportunities different from those available in the suburbs, and for marketing and staging events that have sufficient draw to bring suburban residents back into the downtown area. The proposed minor league baseball stadium is an example of this approach.

The unique concentration of government functions in the downtown area represents its identifying character. Efforts to further enlarge this government base are consistent with the need to establish a concentration of activities of sufficient scale to be the catalyst for supporting private sector development. Recognizing the limitations of government functions as generators of parallel development in the private sector, efforts should be undertaken to assure that the civic center remains open and user friendly, and that activities that operate off-hours and weekend days be interspersed among the government office functions, and that events in these buildings and in open spaces be programmed to attract and serve residents from nearby neighborhoods during off-hour periods.

Key to the success of a downtown revitalization program based on government functions is attracting private uses that serve government as well as commercial markets. These include law offices, accounting services, management and technical professionals, associations, and a range of other business services. Locations for private buildings in convenient proximity to government buildings should be protected. Too often, civic centers are sterile and devoid of activity during non-working hours. Mixing private uses within and nearby the civic center will help to soften the area's sterility and extend the period during which it is active and populated.

Scattering public functions more widely around the downtown area, rather than concentrating all of them within the confines of the civic center is another way to reduce the enclave effect and the negative consequences of creating a government fortress in the middle of downtown Fresno. In locating government buildings, care must be exercised to avoid establishing a dead space due to fencing and security controls that isolate the building and its activities from the surrounding area. Joint and mixed use of buildings is one way to assure the interspersal of functions. At the federal level, the Cooperative Space Use Act of 1976 had the objective of encouraging this joint occupancy in at grade spaces having retail potential.

Building a residential base in the downtown area is also important. People will want to live in the downtown area when services, amenities and attractions have been established to support a resident population. The downtown offers easy access to jobs and cultural and educational resources. These are available in downtown Fresno but are not yet sufficient as assets to support the development of market-rate housing downtown.

The Proposed Fresno State Office Consolidation

The proposed project would consolidate 15 agencies (and their subdivisions) presently located in 13 leased buildings scattered throughout Fresno into a 250,000 square foot state-owned building to be built on state-owned land adjacent to the Hugh Burns Building on Mariposa Mall in the downtown civic center. The workforce impacted by this proposed consolidation would total 652 state employees of which 22 are presently located in downtown office space. The agencies impacted by the proposed consolidations are listed in Appendix III.

The proposed state office building would be built on the site of the parking structure adjacent to the Hugh Burns Building spanning the block between O and P and Tulare Streets. This parking structure presently houses the motor pool and provides parking spaces for 115 state employees for a total of 225 spaces. This structure would be demolished and replaced as part of the new construction.

The proposed office building would consist of eight stories. Five of these would provide office and supporting spaces for the state agencies housed within the structure and five levels would consist of parking facilities for 625 vehicles; two levels would be below grade and three levels above grade with the office structure on top. In addition to office and supporting spaces, the building would include a small cafeteria. No general public-use spaces would be included in the building and its hours of operation would be similar to the adjacent Hugh Burns Building--7 AM to 6 PM, five days per week. Of the 625 parking spaces, 75 spaces would be reserved for visitors with the remaining 550 spaces being available for state employees on a rental basis of \$53.00 per month (for this example, in year 2003 \$s). As these spaces will be available to state employees housed in both the existing Hugh Burns Building and new office building, approximately one-half of these workers could be accommodated within the garage.

The estimated cost of the proposed state office building is \$72.4 million (in 2003 dollars) excluding the site which is already in state ownership. A detailed breakout of construction costs are provided in Appendix IV. These total costs include demolition of the existing structure and site preparation as well as “soft” costs associated with pre-construction outlays (planning, design and approvals) and expenses incurred during the construction phase (construction management, interior design, relocation costs). These soft costs are estimated to account for 15.8 percent of the total building cost or \$11.445 million with construction hard costs accounting for the remaining \$60.994 million. In addition, the purchase of work stations for the proposed building would cost an estimated \$2.934 million. The construction and cost details for the proposed building are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4

Proposed Fresno State Office Building
Construction Details and Costs
(in millions of 2003 dollars)

Specifications	Description
Gross square feet	250,000
Supporting Uses	small cafeteria
Parking	
total spaces	625
visitor	75
employee	550
employee/parking ratio (1)	.51
monthly parking fee	\$53
On-site employment	
state agency employment	652
building operations (2)	21
Construction Costs - Total	\$72.439
soft costs @ .158	11.445
hard costs @ .842	60.994
Purchase of Workstations	\$2.934

Source: State of California, DGS; (1) reflects workforce from Hugh Burns Building plus workforce housed in proposed state office building; (2) estimated from Hugh Burns Building operating budget, full-time equivalent jobs.

Economic Impacts of the Proposed Fresno State Office Building

Construction Phase

The economic impacts of constructing the proposed state office building in the City of Fresno will not vary greatly from one site to another, other than those that relate directly to site preparation, because their magnitudes and related significance are a function of the complexity of the local and regional economies and not the economy in the immediately surrounding site area. These impacts will be affected by the sources of construction workers and the suppliers of construction materials although some daily economic benefits will flow from the spending of on-site workers to businesses close to the construction site.

Calculating Total Economic Impacts

The ultimate magnitude of these impacts will be determined at the city and county levels and reflect the degree to which the labor and materials needed for the state office building's construction can be provided locally. The construction multiplier for Fresno County, based on the most recently available calculations of the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis is 1.83; that is, for every dollar of new construction spending in Fresno County, the county economy will benefit by a total of \$1.83. In other words, as the initial construction dollar is spent in the county and recycled through the economy in the form of payroll spending and spending by contractors and sub-contractors, an additional \$.83 will be generated to the benefit of the county economy. Additionally, every one million dollars in construction spending will support 18.4 jobs across all sectors of the county economy.

As the City of Fresno's economy is integral with the county's economy, it does not have its own multipliers. However, the city's share of the county economy can be estimated and this will provide a measure of the distribution (sharing) of economic benefits between the city and county as the initial dollar of new spending is cycled through the economy. In June 1999, the city's employment base totaled 185,000 jobs accounting for 56.3 percent of the county's total. Given the different sectoral mix of jobs, and their implied range of value added, the total payrolls associated with the county and city economies offer the best available measure for distinguishing between the city's share of the county economy. The corresponding magnitude of the output and employment multipliers are a function of the geographic size and complexity of the specific economy. Multipliers for a city within a county will be smaller than the parent jurisdiction. the City of Fresno multipliers will be based on the income ratio of \$1.2099 billion/\$1.9514 billion or 0.6200164. The Fresno County input-output multipliers and employment and payroll spread sheets for the county and the city that provide the basis for this calculation are provided in Appendix V of this report.

Table 5
Fresno County and Estimated Fresno City Multipliers
(based on 1997 data)

Sector	Output (1)	Earnings (2)	Jobs (3)
Construction			
County (4)	1.8308	.5556	18.4
City	1.1351	.3445	11.4
Retail Trade			
County	1.6947	.5226	24.0
City	1.0574	.3240	14.9
Real Estate			
County	1.2963	.1156	4.6
City	.8037	.0717	2.8
Business Services			
County	1.7554	.6459	20.1
City	1.0884	.4005	12.5
Food/Restaurants			
County	1.8995	.5223	31.5
City	1.1778	.3238	19.5

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce;
Center for Regional Analysis, George Mason University

(1) total dollar change in output in all sectors that result from a \$1 change in output for the specified sector; (2) total dollar change in earnings of households employed in all sectors that results from a \$1 change in output for the specified sector; (3) total change in the number of jobs in all sectors that results from a \$1million change in output in the specified sector with dollar output values stated in inflation adjusted 1997 dollars; and (4) county totals include city totals.

An example of the county and city multipliers that will be employed in the assessment of the proposed building's economic impacts are presented in Table 5. As the city economy is interdependent with the county economy and is not a separable piece in real economic terms, the city's economic multipliers should be viewed as illustrative of the magnitudes of benefits that could accrue to city residents and businesses during the construction (and operating) phase of the proposed state office building. The important value in this analysis is the total magnitude of benefits that would be generated within the county economy compared to those that would escape to the "rest of the world." These are the economic benefits that are available to area residents and businesses and which jurisdiction they actually end up in will be a function of the addresses of workers and suppliers involved in the project.

Economic Impacts of Construction

The economic flows that occur during the construction phase include both soft and hard costs, and the re-spending of direct outlays (payroll and purchases of materials) that occur within the city and county economies. The distinction is made between soft and hard costs as the types of work done on- and off-site differ in terms of respective jobs and earnings and the mix of services and materials that are purchased. All one-time start-up procurements relating to the buildout of the proposed office building, such as outlays for furniture, work stations and other office equipment, could be included in the analysis if these are purchased through local suppliers (in contrast to statewide bid). If these purchases are not local, they should be excluded from the impact assessment.

As this is a public construction project, many of the typical soft costs are not included in this analysis that would be included in the cost of a privately constructed building which could be leased by the state. These excluded costs include: taxes, financing costs, insurance, recordation fees, marketing, management fees and commissions. Some of these costs might also be excluded from the analysis of a privately financed construction project as the sources of funding would be external to the local economy and there would be few or no real job or earnings impacts associated with these outlays.

The estimated outlays and related economic benefits associated with the development of the proposed state office building at Tulare, O and P Streets in downtown Fresno are presented in Table 6. While the actual distribution of economic benefits will depend on the contractors and suppliers selected and the places of residence of on-site construction workers, the values shown in Table 6 provide the boundary range for the economic flows that the city and county could expect to realize over the estimated two-year construction period.

The impacts of construction spending associated with the proposed state office building on the Fresno economies of Fresno County and the City of Fresno will total \$81.7 and \$131.8 million, respectively, over the two-year construction period, assuming that the design and engineering contractors are local firms or these professional services are executed predominantly within Fresno County. The direct spending for soft and hard costs would support a total of 1,215 full-time equivalent jobs within the county economy with 778 of these jobs held by city residents. These new jobs would include on- and off-site construction, jobs in directly related industries (suppliers) and jobs elsewhere across all sectors in the local economy resulting from the re-spending of payroll dollars by the direct and indirect project-related workers. These jobs will generate new county-wide payroll earnings totaling \$41.3 million with \$25.6 million being captured by city residents.

The importance of these economic benefits can be established by comparing them to two baseline measures of the economy: (1) gross county or city product (GCP), the value of goods and services produced within the jurisdiction during the construction period and (2) the employment base of the impacted jurisdictions. The GCP for Fresno County in 2003 is projected to total \$23.9 billion (in 2003 dollars) with the city's share of this totaling \$14.8 billion. Assuming that half of the construction benefits would accrue in each of its two-year construction period, the annual contribution of the proposed construction to the county and city economies would be 0.34 and 0.28 percent, respectively.

In terms of relative employment impacts, the total job impact of the proposed state office building would equal 0.17 percent of the county's employment base in 2003 and 0.19 percent of the city's employment base. In the context of a large and complex economy, this project represents a relatively small additional contribution. However, the impact of these construction outlays on the construction sector are considerably larger accounting for an estimated one percent of the city's and county's projected construction workforce during the two-year construction period.

Table 6

Construction-Related Economic Benefits
Proposed State Office Building, Fresno, CA
(in millions of 2003 dollars)

Economic Impacts	Soft Costs	Hard Costs	Total
Construction Outlay	\$11.445	\$60.994	\$72.439
Total Economic Impacts			
County (1)	\$20.090	\$111.668	\$131.758
City	\$12.457	\$69.234	\$81.691
Job Impacts			
County	206.7	1008.4	1,215.1
City	153.2	624.8	778.0
Earnings			
County	\$7.392	\$33.913	\$41.305
City	\$4.584	\$21.012	\$25.596

Source: Center for Regional Analysis, GMU; Data from Tables 4 & 5.

(1) county totals include city totals.

Post-Construction Economic Impacts

The annual economic benefits generated following the construction of the proposed state office building result from its operations, the spending of workers housed in the building and visitors to the building in the immediate site area and the unduplicated spending of the workforce within the area economy. If the workforce to be housed within the proposed office building constitutes net new jobs to the economy, all payroll and resultant re-spending could be claimed as new economic impacts associated with the proposed action.

In the case of a consolidation, the economic impacts of the workforce on the city and county economies would not change from their current level except to the extent that the workforce grows over time. However, where the building is located can affect the level of spending that flows from the building into the economy of the immediately surrounding area. A consolidation of offices that are presently located on sites with inconvenient access to restaurant and retail services to a location with improved (more convenient) access to these services could result in more day-time spending by the workers being consolidated.

Additionally, grouping presently scattered agencies into one location in convenient proximity to other government offices could result in visitors to a specific agency combining trips to other agencies and extending their stay in the immediate area to include meals or other commercial activity. The agglomeration effects of co-locating related public services have long been recognized as a potential economic development benefit flowing from civic centers and the clustering of public cultural and government functions. However, it should be recognized that this clustering or co-locating of public functions do not guarantee that collateral visitor or employee spending takes place or exceeds the spending magnitudes associated with scattered locations. In order for this collateral spending to occur there must be a mix of services accessible to the civic center and the environs and amenities (ease of parking and quality of shops) must be conducive to their patronage.

The principal sources of economic benefits (and associated fiscal benefits) during the post-construction period are the building's tenants, the 652 state employees to be housed in the building. Office worker spending estimates were developed from a survey of Fresno-based state employees conducted by the Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division, Asset Planning and Enhancement Branch in March 2000 (see Appendix VI).

Building operations cost estimates were developed by the operating cost profile (per gross square foot) for the Hugh Burns Building and extrapolated to the proposed state office building. These data bases provide actual cost and spending information upon which the direct economic benefits that could flow from the proposed state office building can be projected. The target year of these benefits to begin is 2005 and they would recur annually thereafter. These economic impacts are presented in Table 7.

The estimated operating costs associated with the proposed state office building would total \$7.43 per gross square foot (in year 2005 dollars) with \$4.73 or 63.8 percent involving direct labor and \$2.70 going for O & E, assuming an operating cost distribution parallel to those presently incurred by the Hugh Burns Building. These outlays would have an indirect impact on the county economy totaling \$.80765 per direct dollar of operating expenditure for an total impact of \$1.81. For the city economy, this indirect impact is estimated at .12086 and the total impact would equal \$1.12 per dollar of direct outlay. These multipliers bring the total benefits respectively to \$3.355 million and \$2.08 million for the county and city and would support the creation of 28 new jobs (including on-site positions) with earnings of \$1.05 million.

Table 7

Annual Post-Construction Economic Impacts
of the Proposed State Office Building in Fresno
(in millions of 2005 dollars)

Economic Impacts	Building Ops (1)	Workforce Spending (2)	Total
Annual Outlays	\$1.856	\$.460	\$2.316
Total Impact			
County (3)	\$3.355	\$.855	\$4.210
City	\$2.080	\$.530	\$2.610
Jobs Supported			
County	28	12	40
City	17	7	24
Earnings			
County	\$1.047	\$.240	\$1.287
City	\$0.558	\$.149	\$.707

Sources: multipliers for Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce and Center for Regional Analysis, GMU. (1) per square foot operating costs from Hugh Burns Building; (2) workforce spending from March 2000 survey of State workforce to be housed in proposed office building. Three-county totals include city totals.

The daily spending by the 652 state workers who would be housed in the proposed office building would consist of patronage of local restaurants and vendors as well as an assortment of retail outlets. Based on a spending survey of the current workforce, it is estimated that the average weekly spending of these workers would total \$14.70 with \$11.95 or 81.3 percent being allocated to snacks and restaurant or fast food purchases and \$2.75 per week being spent for retail goods and services. This average weekly spending per worker, assuming 48 weeks of work (adjusting for vacation and sick leave), adds up to an annual total of \$705.55. For 652 workers, the aggregate annual spending potential would equal \$460,020 (in year 2005 dollars).

Visitors to the proposed office building constitute another potential source of new spending within the site area. The parking structure has provision for 75 spaces for visitor use. Estimates made by the agencies to be housed within the proposed office building show expected average daily visitation to equal just 46 vehicles, however maximum loadings could equal 312 in an hour, far exceeding the available spaces. Using the daily average of 46 visitor trips, this would represent almost 12,000 annual visitors to the building (excluding walk-ins). Even though visitor spending can not be considered a major source of potential economic activity, the ability to capture any visitor spending benefits will depend on the availability of convenient retail and food service outlets where visitors could make a purchase. At present, there are very few retail and restaurant opportunities in convenience proximity to the proposed site for the new state office building.

Fiscal Impacts

For this analysis, fiscal impacts from the construction and operation of the proposed state office building are limited to those accruing to the City of Fresno. As a public building, the direct construction outlays will be substantially exempt from all local taxes. Similarly, the building's operating outlays will not generate direct local revenues. However, spending by workers involved in the construction of the building and by workers and visitors associated with the office building when it becomes operational will be subject to local taxes. The principal local source of tax revenue is the 7.875 percent levy on retail (including prepared food). Of the 7.875 cents tax per dollar of sales, six cents is the state share, the county's share is 0.25 cents, 0.5 cents goes into a highway fund, and 0.125 cents goes to libraries. The city receives one percent (\$.01 per retail dollar) as its share of the total sales tax. Estimates for these local tax flows are presented in Table 8.

The direct daytime spending of state government employees housed in the proposed building, estimated to equal \$460,000 in 2005, would generate \$4,600 in annual tax revenue for the city. Retail spending resulting from the new personal income generated by the jobs supported by the spending relating to building operations and employee purchases would generate an additional \$1,626 annually in city sales tax revenues. Combined, the operations of the proposed state office building would yield \$6,226 annually in city sales tax revenues. To the extent that visitor spending occurs as part of a trip to the state office building, these revenues would be additional to those calculated here.

To a large extent, these revenues are already being captured by the city as these functions presently exist and would only be consolidated into a single building and located in the civic center. While employee spending could increase as a result of the relocation, this would depend on retail and food services being more conveniently located in proximity to the state office building than is presently the case with respect to each agency's current location. At present, the availability of retail and food services convenient to the civic center does not represent a "best case" scenario.

Table 8

City Tax Revenues Resulting From the Proposed State Office Building

Phase and Source	Spending Base	City Revenues
Construction Phase	\$25.596 (1)	\$58,871
Operations Phase:		
Workforce Spending	\$460 (2)	\$4,600
Building Operations	558	
Workforce Spending	149	
Total Annual	\$707 (3)	\$1,626
Total Operations Phase		\$6,226

Source: Center for Regional analysis, GMU;

(1) millions of year 2003 dollars received as personal income by residents of the city; it is assumed that 23 percent of these earnings are subject to local sales taxes. (2) in thousands of year 2005 dollars, direct workforce spending on retail sales; (3) received as personal income by residents of the city; it is assumed that 23 percent of these earnings are subject to local sales taxes.

Estimates of city expenditures that benefit the state functions and employees housed in the proposed state office building can be developed from the 1999 City Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The underlying assumption in this calculation is that cost assignment for general services should be a per capita share based on the combination of residents and employees having access to or benefiting from the availability of these services regardless of actual utilization. For example, all people living and working in the City of Fresno benefit from general government expenditures, public protection (fire and police services) and public ways and facilities (public works). Other city outlays have specific target beneficiaries and the state workforce is not among these. Per capita city expenditures for the above general services equaled \$207.43 based on FY 1999 spending. At that rate, 652 state employees could benefit from city services to the total of \$135,244 annually. Adjusting for inflation, this expenditure level would be equivalent to \$153,365 in 2005 dollars. Measured against this level of city expenditure exposure, the workers in the proposed state office building would generate work-related direct and indirect city tax revenue equivalent to just four percent of their related potential city expenditure demand.

Conclusions

Development of the proposed state office building in downtown Fresno to permit consolidation of 15 agencies and their 652 employees into one location could generate important economic benefits in the attendant site area. These benefits have been shown to consist of potential dollar flows that would reinforce and strengthen the existing commercial market in the downtown area and, possibly more important, the addition to the core activities and attractions whose accumulation will exceed the required threshold level and provide the downtown the necessary base for self-sustaining revitalization. As these state agencies and their workforce are already present in the City of Fresno, their consolidation will not magnify their economic impacts. However, their location in the downtown area could have important collateral benefits helping to achieve the area's revitalization and, given increased accessibility to retail and other supporting services, could result in an increase in workforce and visitor spending to the benefit of local businesses.

The construction of the proposed state office building would generate new jobs and payroll within the local economy. A total of 1,215 new on- and off-site jobs throughout the county economy would be supported by construction outlays over the two-year construction period with 778 of these jobs being located in the city. The new personal earnings generated by these jobs would total \$41.3 million with \$25.6 million being captured within the city. Once the building was completed, its operating outlays would support annual spending flows to the benefit of the city and, in particular, the immediate area surrounding the building. These annual direct benefits would total an estimated \$2.3 million with the total contribution to the county economy totaling \$4.2 million; the city economy would realize a total economic impact of \$2.6 million supporting the creation of 24 new jobs with a payroll of \$707,000.

The fiscal impacts of this new spending in the City of Fresno were found to be small, given that the principal city revenue source would be limited to the \$.01 per dollar retail sales tax. As a tax exempt facility, local tax revenues will flow only from the spending of state employees housed in the building, spending of workers filling new jobs supported by spending flows associated with building operations and worker spending, and spending in the downtown area by visitors to the state agencies located in the state office building. During the construction phase, these sales tax revenues would total \$58,871 (over two years) and then annually thereafter, worker spending would generate an estimated \$6,226 for the city treasury.

While the state office building would not generate any direct demand on city services, it does represent a potential expenditure demand as a result of its presence in the city by which it benefits generally from public safety, public works, and general government services. These services are estimated to cost the city (fair share cost) approximately \$208 per worker annually. For the proposed state office building, this public expenditure exposure would total an estimated \$135,244 (\$153,365 in year 2005 dollar value). If this building was developed privately and leased to the state, the new real estate tax revenue it would generate, in combination with the sales tax revenues generated by state employee spending, would substantially exceed its potential demand for public expenditures with the result that it would constitute a net fiscal benefit to the city.

The key to maximizing the public benefits that could flow from the proposed consolidation of agencies in a state office building to be developed in the downtown civic center is linking the building and its functions with the existing activities in the surrounding area. The more isolated the site, the less likely that any positive economic impact will occur. Selecting a location in the downtown area that was most closely linked to the downtown retail core and more independent from the existing cluster of government buildings could offer the opportunity for increasing the proposed state office building's collateral benefits.

Given the downtown area's growing isolation (physical and psychological) from the suburbs and the internal segmentation of the downtown area into single-purpose precincts, spanning these physical and psychological barriers becomes increasingly critical and must be recognized early in the planning process for the new building. Efforts to integrate the proposed building into the downtown fabric might affect its site selection, the design and operating schedule for the building, or its proactive coordination in planning the downtown's future directions and with projects of other branches and levels of government.

The downtown area has a long record of abandonment by the private sector and erosion of its market position within the city economy. One new state office building can not reverse these long-standing trends. However, the accumulation of reinforcing public investments in the downtown area can possibly propel local markets beyond the threshold of self-sustaining economic development but this can not occur if these location and design decisions are mutual exclusive and ignore their potential for collateral benefits.

Appendix I

Covered Employment - March 2000

City of Fresno and Fresno County, CA

5/10/00

EDD - LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
CITY OF FRESNO AS DEFINED BY ZIP CODE MAJOR INDUSTRY
FROM THE ES-202 DETAIL FILE FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1999
CONFIDENTIAL DATA IS ROLLED UP

Major Industry	Total Quarterly Firms	April Employment	May Employment	June Employment	Total Quarterly Wages
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING	1,241	12,131	14,992	15,864	\$44,409,779
MINING AND CONSTRUCTION	955	10,045	10,197	10,505	\$74,812,730
MANUFACTURING-DURABLE	287	6,917	6,966	7,027	\$53,645,556
MANUFACTURING-NONDURABLE	206	8,449	9,175	8,784	\$64,723,315
TRANS, COMM, ELEC, GAS, SANITARY SERVICES	460	8,051	8,130	8,210	\$70,871,775
WHOLESALE TRADE	776	10,716	10,839	11,112	\$93,178,167
RETAIL TRADE	2,363	32,251	32,553	32,623	\$137,324,453
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	1,023	10,360	10,409	10,654	\$91,000,496
SERVICES/NON-CLASSIFIED	4,436	52,053	52,511	52,923	342,208,974
FEDERAL GOVT	4	917	919	921	\$11,280,663
LOCAL GOVT	188	25,648	25,782	26,377	\$226,457,306
	11,939	177,538	182,473	185,000	1,209,913,214

5/10/00

EDD - LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION

FRESNO CITY AS DEFINED BY ZIP CODE TWO-DIGIT DATA

FROM THE ES-202 DETAIL FILE FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1999

CONFIDENTIAL DATA IS SUPPRESSED

County	SIC Code	Total Quarterly Firms	April Employment	May Employment	June Employment	Total Quarterly Payroll	
019	01	879	3,717	4,627	4,689	\$15,974,883	
019	02	43	387	378	406	\$2,411,751	
019	07	315	7,993	9,952	10,735	\$25,802,195	
019	08	3	***	***	***	***	YES
019	09	1	***	***	***	***	YES
019	13	1	***	***	***	***	YES
019	14	1	***	***	***	***	YES
019	15	296	2,564	2,577	2,682	\$19,788,916	
019	16	40	937	935	959	\$8,665,705	
019	17	619	6,873	7,013	7,193	\$49,725,806	
019	20	66	5,114	5,851	5,433	\$40,437,806	
019	22	5	***	***	***	***	YES
019	23	13	83	85	85	\$298,419	
019	24	34	505	470	529	\$3,285,893	
019	25	22	459	469	471	\$2,579,483	
019	26	12	544	541	557	\$4,328,485	
019	27	74	1,652	1,668	1,680	\$12,940,397	
019	28	18	412	412	424	\$2,494,844	
019	29	4	115	117	122	\$1,009,468	
019	30	11	226	224	222	\$1,658,353	
019	31	3	77	71	73	\$328,654	
019	32	17	288	289	284	\$2,607,288	
019	33	7	197	206	205	\$1,230,772	
019	34	56	1,231	1,242	1,257	\$8,843,894	
019	35	63	2,473	2,520	2,495	\$21,207,340	
019	36	15	342	342	350	\$2,724,946	
019	37	30	525	543	551	\$3,253,885	
019	38	18	***	***	***	***	YES
019	39	25	484	470	470	\$4,164,292	
019	41	24	1,038	1,043	1,053	\$7,698,704	
019	42	259	3,234	3,286	3,343	\$24,096,623	
019	44	1	***	***	***	***	YES
019	45	16	856	871	874	\$7,492,183	
019	46	1	***	***	***	***	YES
019	47	65	516	515	518	\$3,596,544	
019	48	73	2,381	2,373	2,384	\$27,437,053	
019	49	36	1,161	1,175	1,169	\$11,584,473	
019	50	479	6,388	6,399	6,526	\$53,724,321	
019	51	297	4,328	4,440	4,586	\$39,453,846	
019	52	65	1,187	1,209	1,189	\$7,750,660	
019	53	45	3,674	3,671	3,670	\$17,104,178	
019	54	331	4,141	4,117	4,142	\$20,862,481	
019	55	303	4,020	4,078	4,058	\$27,162,312	
019	56	145	1,096	1,125	1,147	\$3,982,753	
019	57	216	1,774	1,768	1,826	\$9,708,493	
019	58	758	12,061	12,137	12,210	\$29,754,572	
019	59	501	4,313	4,463	4,396	\$21,066,883	
019	60	94	1,317	1,324	1,334	\$9,594,165	
019	61	110	810	814	842	\$7,514,829	
019	62	69	575	571	571	\$10,899,622	
019	63	78	3,209	3,213	3,206	\$30,326,054	
019	64	262	1,532	1,529	1,563	\$15,731,851	
019	65	381	2,521	2,606	2,669	\$14,658,356	
019	67	33	533	484	600	\$3,534,037	
019	70	61	1,308	1,332	1,311	\$4,361,169	

019	72	246	2,147	2,053	2,040	\$9,515,062
019	73	648	10,277	10,308	10,553	\$46,508,656
019	75	419	2,287	2,323	2,318	\$12,548,648
019	76	130	907	917	921	\$7,086,049
019	78	53	527	572	575	\$1,269,836
019	79	100	2,802	3,170	3,203	\$10,040,827
019	80	1,061	18,833	18,775	18,980	\$172,532,323
019	81	369	1,902	1,906	1,928	\$21,066,352
019	82	217	16,344	16,528	16,978	\$129,495,033
019	83	363	5,541	5,618	5,678	\$25,831,870
019	84	7	129	127	119	\$624,294
019	86	147	1,576	1,567	1,445	\$7,282,420
019	87	483	3,351	3,292	3,385	\$28,097,197
019	88	276	364	384	373	\$1,263,833
019	89	9	60	68	63	\$493,926
019	91	2	804	794	799	\$7,919,487 YES
019	92	2	4,006	4,004	4,011	\$45,066,482 YES
019	93	2	479	479	477	\$4,192,502 YES
019	94	1	2,784	2,798	2,837	\$23,296,590 YES
019	95	4	390	398	404	\$4,118,622
019	96	5	137	140	154	\$1,173,165 YES
019	99	1	0	0	0	\$8,990 YES
	Sum of Cont	31	720	707	700	5,621,413
		11,939	177,538	182,473	185,000	\$1,209,913,214

Appendix II

Total Employment and Earnings, 1968-2025

Fresno County

ECONOMIC DATABASE CONTENT

Line	Variable Code	Variable Description
1	E	Employment - Total, All Industries
2	EP	Employment - Proprietors, All Industries
3	EPF	Employment - Proprietors Farm
4	EPNF	Employment - Proprietors Nonfarm
5	EW	Employment - Wage and Salary Workers, All Industries
6	ETF	Employment - Farm
7	ETNF	Employment - Nonfarm
8	ETPNF	Employment - Private Nonfarm (PNF)
9	ETOTH	Employment - PNF Other (Agricultural services, Forestry, Fisheries)
10	ETMIN	Employment - PNF Mining
11	ETCON	Employment - PNF Construction
12	ETMFG	Employment - PNF Manufacturing
13	ETTCPU	Employment - PNF Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
14	ETTRDW	Employment - PNF Trade Wholesale
15	ETTRDR	Employment - PNF Trade Retail
16	ETFIRE	Employment - PNF Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
17	ETSVS	Employment - PNF Services
18	ETG	Employment - Government
19	ETGFC	Employment - Government Federal Civilian
20	ETGFM	Employment - Government Federal Military
21	ETGSL	Employment - Government State and Local
22	YWWS	Income - Wage and Salary, All Industries
23	YWOL	Income - Other Labor Income, All Industries
24	YP	Income - Proprietors, All Industries
25	YPF	Income - Proprietors Farm
26	YPNF	Income - Proprietors Nonfarm
27	YEF	Income - Earnings Farm
28	YENF	Income - Earnings Nonfarm
29	YEPNF	Income - Earnings Private Nonfarm
30	YEOTH	Income - Earnings PNF Other (Agricultural services, Forestry, Fisheries)
31	YEMIN	Income - Earnings PNF Mining
32	YECON	Income - Earnings PNF Construction
33	YEMFG	Income - Earnings PNF Manufacturing
34	YETCPU	Income - Earnings PNF Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities
35	YETRDW	Income - Earnings PNF Trade Wholesale
36	YETRDR	Income - Earnings PNF Trade Retail
37	YEFIRE	Income - Earnings PNF Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
38	YESVS	Income - Earnings PNF Services
39	YEG	Income - Earnings Government
40	YEGFC	Income - Earnings Government Federal Civilian
41	YEGFM	Income - Earnings Government Federal Military
42	YEGSL	Income - Earnings Government State and Local
43	YERES	Income - Residual Not Allocated to Industries
44	YELP	Income - Earnings Labor and Proprietors Total
45	YSI	Income - Social Insurance Contributions
46	YELPW	Income - Earnings Labor and Proprietors by Place of Work
47	YRAD	Income - Residence Adjustment
48	YELPR	Income - Earnings Labor and Proprietors by Place of Residence
49	YDIV	Income - Dividends, Interest, and Rent
50	YTRAN	Income - Income - Transfers
51	Y	Income - Personal Income
52	Y/P	Income - Personal Income Per Capita
53	P	Population - Total

Employment and Population in thousands; Earnings and Income in millions of 1992 dollars; Income Per Capita in 1992 dollars.

HOUSEHOLD DATABASE CONTENT

HOUSEHOLDS	HH	Households in thousands
POP/HHOLD	P/HH	Persons per household
Y/HHOLD	Y/HH	Income per household in dollars

Households are in thousands, Population per household in the number of persons and Personal Income per household in 1992 dollars as deflated by the implicit deflator for the personal consumption expenditure.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1 E	156.36	163.41	174.96	180.30	185.78	198.04	206.93	216.08	222.27	231.04	239.06	249.45
2 EP	26.09	25.72	32.98	33.82	34.13	37.35	36.82	38.51	39.15	39.33	39.81	39.60
3 EPF	7.12	6.91	8.44	8.47	8.55	8.87	8.54	8.60	8.10	7.87	7.65	7.55
4 EPNF	18.98	18.81	24.44	25.36	25.58	28.88	28.28	29.91	31.05	31.45	32.16	32.05
5 EW	130.27	137.69	141.98	146.48	151.65	160.69	170.11	177.57	183.13	191.72	199.25	209.85
6 ETF	22.06	24.19	23.95	25.16	26.06	26.95	27.73	29.80	31.02	30.73	29.10	25.70
7 ETNF	134.30	139.22	151.01	155.14	159.72	171.09	179.20	186.28	191.26	200.31	209.97	223.75
8 ETPNF	109.15	113.04	123.71	126.90	130.04	138.75	144.91	150.67	154.36	162.92	172.03	184.89
9 ETOH	3.63	4.47	5.61	6.36	6.85	7.87	7.92	8.80	10.08	12.25	13.18	14.88
10 ETMIN	0.92	0.73	0.77	0.95	0.83	0.78	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.94
11 ETCON	6.74	6.47	6.45	6.62	7.22	8.28	8.81	9.31	9.15	9.89	11.42	13.65
12 ETMFG	16.52	17.56	18.61	18.18	18.44	19.30	21.26	21.49	20.91	21.59	22.52	23.75
13 ETTCPU	9.19	8.82	9.09	9.04	9.22	9.58	9.71	10.19	10.06	10.04	10.22	11.05
14 ETTRDM	9.23	9.57	10.67	11.10	11.24	11.11	11.69	12.33	13.84	14.99	15.57	15.11
15 ETTRDR	26.23	26.61	27.47	28.42	29.62	30.97	31.62	33.15	33.32	34.80	36.24	38.60
16 ETFIRE	7.90	8.63	11.79	11.95	12.39	13.75	14.36	15.19	15.24	16.65	18.12	19.42
17 ETFSVS	28.79	30.20	33.25	34.28	34.23	37.12	38.68	39.33	40.89	41.86	43.90	47.49
18 ETG	25.16	26.18	27.31	28.25	29.69	32.34	34.29	35.62	36.90	37.40	37.94	38.87
19 ETGFC	2.84	2.82	3.21	3.17	3.81	5.64	6.69	7.17	6.88	7.04	7.07	7.45
20 ETGFM	1.90	1.87	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.78	1.86	1.87	1.78	1.65	1.56	1.49
21 ETGSL	20.41	21.49	22.20	23.20	24.02	24.92	25.74	26.58	28.24	28.70	29.31	29.92
22 YWMS	268.60	2816.47	2959.21	3066.03	3205.58	3461.75	3719.40	3823.20	3919.90	4156.49	4366.36	4599.22
23 YWOL	125.60	139.79	144.83	158.99	175.83	201.36	224.33	242.94	274.26	321.43	372.22	413.51
24 YP	882.21	909.39	887.33	905.57	915.19	1116.58	1336.13	1595.07	1264.65	1585.44	1297.84	1240.21
25 YPF	326.98	335.14	293.75	299.03	285.02	420.70	609.66	860.64	504.75	731.59	474.28	368.29
26 YPNF	555.24	574.25	593.58	606.54	630.16	695.88	726.47	734.43	759.90	853.85	823.56	871.92
27 YEF	546.29	579.45	549.02	556.63	536.89	679.60	886.05	1177.61	849.16	1098.67	827.98	682.79
28 YENF	3122.39	3275.00	3442.36	3573.96	3759.71	4100.09	4393.81	4483.59	4609.65	4964.70	5208.43	5570.16
29 YENPF	2550.57	2668.82	2784.13	2865.04	3003.36	3248.30	3476.16	3549.18	3629.20	3941.06	4164.36	4515.18
30 YEOTH	93.84	107.08	88.90	105.31	119.10	137.40	148.60	163.98	187.62	184.44	181.23	202.37
31 YEMIN	31.03	25.91	23.74	31.31	24.16	24.28	26.12	30.64	34.42	35.70	39.47	39.25
32 YECON	230.84	220.16	234.60	243.77	271.22	313.18	338.94	341.23	337.04	395.31	431.25	505.45
33 YEMFG	436.40	470.89	492.58	493.33	507.38	543.69	601.45	611.44	606.05	644.62	704.32	732.79
34 YETCPU	248.78	258.25	281.71	284.39	311.18	329.70	353.23	374.39	358.50	381.75	384.03	417.64
35 YETRDW	255.36	272.44	324.84	343.74	352.40	370.69	391.68	422.39	464.16	503.87	505.00	513.51
36 YETRD	512.52	530.62	519.37	536.20	560.94	595.98	630.25	635.94	626.74	673.55	708.16	746.77
37 YETFIRE	160.43	175.89	179.76	174.96	193.72	209.83	212.71	213.37	221.99	267.70	280.70	331.56
38 YESVS	581.37	607.58	638.63	652.03	663.27	723.54	773.18	755.80	792.68	854.13	930.21	1025.85
39 YEG	571.83	606.18	658.23	708.92	756.36	851.79	917.65	934.41	980.45	1023.64	1044.07	1054.97
40 YEGFC	68.37	70.84	83.20	89.24	111.67	170.74	204.76	212.77	206.10	212.53	216.94	221.80
41 YEGFM	11.39	11.71	14.33	14.14	14.42	15.62	16.90	15.46	14.46	13.27	12.39	10.69
42 YEGSL	492.07	523.64	560.70	605.54	630.27	665.43	695.99	706.18	759.89	797.84	814.75	822.49
43 YERES	7.73	11.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44 YELP	3676.41	3865.65	3991.38	4130.59	4296.60	4779.69	5279.86	5661.20	5458.81	6063.36	6036.42	6252.94
45 YSI	152.12	159.33	170.38	174.11	185.55	217.44	252.57	252.95	253.44	265.06	279.90	296.08
46 YELPW	3524.29	3706.32	3821.00	3956.48	4111.05	4562.25	5027.30	5408.25	5205.37	5798.30	5756.52	5956.86
47 YRAD	4.24	-15.00	-19.67	-20.02	-28.64	-38.84	-51.28	-66.44	-83.45	-103.16	-120.56	-141.00
48 YELPR	3528.53	3691.32	3801.33	3936.46	4082.40	4523.41	4976.02	5341.82	5121.92	5695.14	5635.96	5815.86
49 YD1V	639.24	713.89	678.35	707.25	725.81	743.78	821.87	866.37	879.25	932.25	1003.98	1138.04
50 YTRAN	594.47	635.05	733.81	836.52	878.13	894.00	933.39	984.42	1124.34	1194.69	1206.00	1241.56
51 Y	4762.24	5040.26	5213.49	5480.24	5686.34	6161.19	6731.28	7192.61	7125.51	7822.09	7845.94	8195.46
52 Y/P	11637.92	12356.61	12768.78	13208.57	13389.08	14265.31	15301.83	15987.13	15350.08	16391.63	16044.87	16469.98
53 P	409.20	407.90	408.30	414.90	424.70	431.90	439.90	449.90	464.20	477.20	489.00	497.60

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1 E	267.06	275.05	276.44	278.31	285.71	290.14	294.01	297.51	310.11	323.76	332.01	345.78
2 EP	41.98	44.80	44.64	45.39	48.44	47.00	47.23	47.05	47.35	51.38	52.11	55.63
3 EPF	7.54	7.62	7.75	7.51	8.01	7.93	8.06	7.99	7.86	7.90	8.03	8.09
4 EPNF	34.44	37.19	36.89	37.87	40.43	39.07	39.17	39.06	39.49	43.48	44.08	47.54
5 EW	225.09	230.25	231.81	232.92	237.28	243.14	246.78	250.46	262.76	272.38	279.90	290.15
6 ETF	28.46	27.74	27.61	33.59	37.04	33.66	31.33	30.46	30.12	33.77	33.73	30.37
7 ETNF	238.60	247.31	248.84	244.72	248.67	256.48	262.68	267.05	279.99	289.99	298.28	315.41
8 ETPNF	198.38	205.02	206.20	202.96	206.58	214.49	218.55	221.60	233.05	241.45	246.83	261.70
9 ETOFH	17.50	20.25	22.37	23.74	22.96	23.65	25.75	24.42	26.15	26.03	25.54	28.34
10 ETMNH	1.09	1.30	1.33	1.61	1.48	1.59	1.37	0.94	0.86	0.89	0.85	0.80
11 ETCON	15.52	14.11	12.75	11.10	12.31	14.05	14.78	15.29	16.35	16.42	17.25	18.95
12 ETMFG	24.47	24.76	23.57	22.14	21.85	22.54	21.69	21.04	22.95	24.30	25.61	27.16
13 ETTCPU	11.99	12.56	12.58	11.96	11.55	11.84	11.48	12.06	12.71	13.39	14.16	14.42
14 ETRDM	14.67	15.52	15.21	13.94	13.77	13.60	13.49	13.82	14.56	14.25	14.86	16.31
15 ETRDR	40.90	42.44	41.98	40.99	41.25	43.26	43.88	45.50	48.26	51.04	51.97	54.20
16 ETFIRE	21.12	21.57	21.71	21.40	21.82	22.10	22.57	23.44	22.62	22.03	21.90	23.19
17 ETSVS	51.12	52.51	54.72	56.07	59.59	61.85	63.53	65.10	68.60	73.10	74.69	78.34
18 ETGS	40.22	42.29	42.64	41.76	42.09	41.99	44.13	45.45	46.93	48.55	51.45	53.72
19 ETGFC	7.85	8.23	7.95	7.32	7.24	7.76	8.69	9.29	9.44	10.14	10.01	10.53
20 ETGFH	1.49	1.52	1.61	1.73	1.78	1.80	1.83	2.00	2.08	2.13	2.15	2.06
21 ETGSL	30.88	32.54	33.08	32.71	33.07	32.44	33.60	34.16	35.41	36.28	39.29	41.13
22 YWHS	4912.04	4883.18	4804.86	4723.07	4747.19	4938.04	5091.94	5259.33	5552.25	5735.73	5964.72	6269.14
23 YWOL	445.20	450.38	440.19	445.30	471.43	491.09	505.23	529.88	569.45	594.69	641.14	719.08
24 YP	1604.65	1777.86	1176.18	1102.04	975.03	1266.05	1382.61	1425.45	1614.21	1648.10	1566.94	1597.82
25 YPF	724.95	970.35	452.58	392.39	172.34	384.20	510.94	571.99	757.29	737.40	640.45	634.41
26 YPNF	879.70	807.51	723.60	709.66	802.70	881.86	871.67	853.47	856.92	910.70	926.49	963.42
27 YEF	1052.97	1279.15	717.53	708.16	475.09	673.47	787.33	833.95	1006.33	1023.12	937.86	942.52
28 YENF	5908.92	5832.28	5703.70	5562.25	5718.56	6021.71	6192.45	6380.72	6729.58	6955.40	7234.93	7643.52
29 YEPNF	4831.59	4749.95	4637.23	4499.21	4635.96	4904.08	4975.78	5098.93	5396.17	5565.77	5793.85	6128.11
30 YEOTH	228.97	244.85	260.41	270.84	271.16	281.07	314.24	296.87	331.12	331.16	352.27	423.58
31 YEMIN	44.40	51.09	53.45	59.80	45.35	53.12	48.18	28.07	30.95	28.87	24.98	22.92
32 YECON	597.24	528.84	446.39	375.64	425.09	486.15	508.62	532.64	553.65	569.16	581.30	621.73
33 YEMFG	754.42	722.95	694.57	665.24	653.27	680.19	652.16	642.85	682.55	713.73	749.09	811.35
34 YETCPU	450.76	455.89	464.48	448.54	446.23	458.44	448.58	482.07	523.49	530.02	552.98	528.37
35 YETRDW	541.53	527.77	508.33	448.57	427.26	434.36	429.60	438.76	471.56	460.80	481.79	527.41
36 YETDR	759.24	737.33	715.68	700.87	746.67	782.23	802.62	810.80	819.35	863.51	897.56	930.20
37 YEFIRE	358.95	362.24	361.91	346.02	376.97	399.61	395.28	432.16	443.26	406.75	407.82	434.57
38 YESVS	1096.09	1118.99	1132.01	1183.70	1243.96	1328.92	1376.50	1434.71	1540.24	1661.78	1746.07	1827.99
39 YEG	1077.33	1082.33	1066.47	1063.04	1082.60	1117.63	1216.67	1281.79	1333.41	1389.62	1441.08	1515.41
40 YEGFC	225.32	231.06	226.66	219.62	227.38	236.38	261.52	265.58	276.09	299.61	298.58	309.56
41 YEGFM	10.13	9.98	11.03	12.27	13.13	13.59	15.00	16.45	16.79	17.36	17.72	16.02
42 YEGSL	841.88	841.29	828.78	831.15	842.09	867.66	940.16	999.76	1040.53	1072.66	1124.79	1189.83
43 YERES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44 YELP	6961.89	7111.42	6421.23	6270.41	6193.65	6695.18	6979.78	7214.67	7735.91	7978.52	8172.79	8586.04
45 YSI	325.08	302.98	333.08	338.57	344.58	367.87	390.24	419.16	452.85	482.42	504.54	524.84
46 YELPW	6636.81	6808.44	6088.15	5931.85	5849.07	6327.31	6589.54	6795.51	7283.05	7496.10	7668.26	8061.20
47 YRAD	-167.19	-181.58	-148.71	-149.81	-146.02	-150.55	-151.49	-149.63	-155.49	-164.17	-178.97	-197.36
48 YELPR	6469.62	6626.86	5939.44	5782.04	5703.06	6176.76	6438.05	6645.88	7127.56	7331.93	7489.28	7863.84
49 YDIV	1281.61	1450.81	1601.31	1573.88	1573.78	1677.38	1681.02	1718.95	1719.99	1746.59	1919.11	1901.89
50 YTRAN	1261.72	1346.92	1434.58	1516.69	1585.87	1624.93	1742.25	1842.09	1875.52	1945.54	2026.75	2204.13
51 Y	9012.94	9424.58	8975.33	8872.60	8862.71	9479.07	9861.32	10206.92	10723.07	11024.06	11435.14	11969.86
52 Y/P	17801.58	18204.11	16970.10	16385.23	15943.77	16569.17	16883.80	17194.34	17612.56	17563.79	17572.11	17820.00
53 P	506.30	517.72	528.89	541.50	555.87	572.09	584.07	593.62	608.83	627.66	650.76	671.71

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	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1 E	355.22	351.67	360.81	369.65	381.79	390.92	389.73	393.95	405.03	414.72	424.77	434.35
2 EP	61.13	60.85	61.68	62.47	64.01	66.63	68.66	69.77	70.94	72.10	73.34	74.46
3 EPF	7.89	7.68	7.53	7.44	7.53	7.61	7.83	8.01	8.20	8.21	8.26	8.30
4 EPNF	53.24	53.18	54.16	55.03	56.48	59.02	60.83	61.76	62.74	63.89	65.08	66.16
5 EW	294.10	290.81	299.13	307.18	317.78	324.29	321.07	324.18	334.10	342.62	351.43	359.89
6 ETF	30.40	27.08	28.56	27.90	28.83	29.70	27.90	28.08	28.36	28.64	29.08	29.45
7 ETNF	324.83	324.58	332.26	341.75	352.96	361.22	361.83	365.87	376.68	386.08	395.69	404.90
8 ETPNF	270.16	270.16	277.10	284.89	295.13	303.61	304.99	308.47	317.76	326.49	335.20	343.39
9 ETOTH	27.81	27.99	31.92	36.53	40.96	43.49	41.13	42.05	44.10	46.40	48.59	50.72
10 ETMTH	0.97	0.87	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.69	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70
11 ETCON	19.79	18.03	17.77	17.53	17.36	17.34	17.46	18.72	19.89	20.48	21.20	21.87
12 ETMFG	27.67	26.65	27.67	27.99	28.61	28.09	28.84	28.66	29.61	30.09	30.58	31.02
13 ETTCPU	15.22	14.63	14.97	14.99	15.61	15.90	16.32	16.04	16.85	17.20	17.59	17.94
14 ETTRDW	16.18	16.59	16.17	15.83	16.14	15.91	15.77	16.71	17.23	17.49	17.77	18.03
15 ETDRD	52.96	54.77	55.61	57.57	58.16	59.64	60.99	60.79	61.19	62.57	63.90	65.14
16 ETFIRE	23.92	23.52	23.88	23.74	24.53	25.50	25.31	24.85	25.15	25.73	26.38	26.98
17 ETSVS	85.66	87.10	88.38	89.93	92.93	97.06	98.50	99.99	103.07	105.86	108.51	110.98
18 ETGS	54.67	54.42	55.16	56.86	57.84	57.61	56.84	57.40	58.92	59.59	60.49	61.51
19 ETGFC	10.52	10.59	10.74	10.49	10.77	10.17	9.57	9.79	9.90	9.90	9.91	10.00
20 ETGFM	2.06	1.98	1.92	1.83	1.71	1.72	1.64	1.59	1.59	1.57	1.54	1.52
21 ETGSL	42.09	41.85	42.49	44.54	45.36	45.72	45.64	46.02	47.44	48.12	49.03	49.99
22 YMS	6246.08	6194.44	6228.86	6145.40	6263.44	6497.34	6646.19	6915.37	7760.37	7661.77	7925.52	8204.18
23 YWOL	745.21	765.40	816.53	786.38	723.93	690.05	671.71	744.45	723.92	822.90	850.88	880.46
24 YP	1394.78	1552.07	1744.27	1600.98	1517.84	1606.07	1593.61	1665.91	1654.35	1619.74	1639.67	1659.16
25 YPF	373.65	474.52	588.53	429.21	352.42	398.03	332.94	358.11	231.80	267.41	272.51	276.60
26 YPNF	1021.13	1077.55	1155.74	1171.78	1165.42	1208.03	1260.67	1307.80	1422.55	1352.33	1367.17	1382.56
27 YEF	658.49	730.69	860.07	702.54	641.23	716.39	646.95	692.92	630.79	664.17	681.05	696.88
28 YENF	7727.57	7781.22	7929.59	7830.22	7863.98	8077.06	8264.55	8641.63	9535.81	9461.76	9757.12	10069.58
29 YEPNF	6160.08	6207.26	6310.96	6233.09	6236.95	6424.89	6596.91	6894.54	7694.84	7608.62	7866.24	8129.54
30 YEOTH	396.94	408.82	443.25	469.87	461.10	469.43	476.41	546.81	635.56	645.32	683.21	722.44
31 YEMIN	26.04	25.52	22.93	24.35	23.79	22.32	22.90	21.69	22.24	22.98	23.61	24.26
32 YECON	646.93	589.00	571.50	539.50	519.99	526.87	539.54	577.20	705.86	660.42	689.04	717.69
33 YEMFG	794.48	765.27	801.77	818.19	804.85	802.99	845.70	860.31	915.85	944.15	969.13	994.34
34 YETCPU	548.66	540.64	555.81	530.88	536.66	587.24	568.21	554.00	603.80	592.40	611.03	630.11
35 YETRDW	497.16	516.68	486.89	474.57	477.68	477.44	493.01	532.63	589.30	580.63	595.23	610.25
36 YETDRD	874.51	870.86	873.59	875.53	873.46	898.07	923.98	942.50	1015.09	1015.98	1046.51	1077.70
37 YEFIRE	448.20	460.65	522.17	491.39	496.55	523.26	529.01	534.91	665.22	608.62	628.67	649.22
38 YESVS	1927.16	2029.83	2033.04	2008.81	2042.88	2117.27	2198.18	2324.50	2541.92	2538.14	2619.83	2703.53
39 YEG	1567.50	1573.95	1618.64	1597.14	1627.04	1652.18	1667.64	1747.09	1840.96	1853.13	1890.87	1940.05
40 YEGFC	323.70	331.28	347.15	336.69	338.44	327.19	327.13	348.29	352.26	357.35	358.07	361.07
41 YEGFM	16.29	16.84	16.02	15.92	14.82	14.71	13.97	14.71	13.77	15.80	16.43	17.17
42 YEGSL	1227.51	1225.84	1255.47	1244.53	1273.77	1310.29	1326.54	1384.09	1474.93	1479.98	1516.37	1561.81
43 YRES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8.82	-27.95	-21.52	-22.09	-22.67
44 YELP	8386.06	8511.91	8789.66	8532.76	8505.21	8793.45	8911.51	9325.73	10138.64	10104.41	10416.07	10743.79
45 YSI	546.01	549.40	562.54	563.84	561.49	565.10	569.06	593.52	634.40	639.77	664.96	686.08
46 YELPW	7840.06	7962.51	8227.12	7968.92	7943.73	8228.35	8342.44	8732.21	9504.25	9464.64	9751.11	10057.71
47 YRAD	-192.98	-182.55	-241.87	-250.27	-245.70	-248.84	-239.79	-119.08	-125.99	-125.02	-139.82	-155.22
48 YELPR	7647.08	7779.97	7985.25	7718.65	7698.03	7979.52	8102.65	8613.13	9378.25	9339.62	9611.30	9902.49
49 YDIV	1766.44	1645.41	1626.31	1665.23	1807.81	1890.19	1954.66	2043.35	2004.74	2160.93	2223.05	2286.62
50 YTRAN	2383.14	2688.86	2767.52	2661.47	2712.75	2802.42	2823.76	2960.05	2922.98	3051.18	3138.96	3218.81
51 Y	11796.66	12114.24	12379.08	12045.35	12218.59	12672.12	12881.07	13616.53	14305.98	14551.73	14973.31	15407.92
52 Y/P	17132.91	17207.90	17244.52	16548.51	16632.60	17041.31	17154.93	18017.72	18588.85	18711.91	19001.52	19300.22
53 P	688.54	703.99	717.86	727.88	734.62	743.61	750.87	755.73	769.60	777.67	788.01	798.33

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 E	443.91	453.82	463.39	473.70	484.19	494.12	504.26	514.31	524.37	532.47	540.79	549.83
2 EP	75.58	76.74	77.84	78.99	80.16	81.21	82.29	83.33	84.42	85.16	85.94	86.82
3 EPF	8.34	8.38	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.47	8.48	8.49	8.50	8.49	8.47	8.46
4 EPNF	67.24	68.37	69.44	70.56	71.70	72.74	73.81	74.84	75.92	76.68	77.47	78.36
5 EW	368.33	377.07	385.55	394.71	404.03	412.97	421.97	430.98	439.95	447.31	454.86	463.00
6 ETF	29.81	30.17	30.48	30.79	31.09	31.33	31.56	31.76	32.01	32.10	32.20	32.33
7 ETNF	414.10	423.65	432.91	442.91	453.10	462.79	472.70	482.55	492.37	500.37	508.59	517.50
8 ETPNF	351.59	360.02	368.15	376.99	385.99	394.52	403.24	411.89	420.49	427.40	434.52	442.26
9 ETOH	52.89	55.13	57.35	60.10	62.94	65.75	68.66	71.61	74.33	76.78	79.31	81.98
10 ETMIN	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84
11 ETCON	22.53	23.19	23.84	24.49	25.15	25.79	26.45	27.11	27.67	28.12	28.58	29.09
12 ETMFG	31.44	31.85	32.22	32.65	33.07	33.44	33.80	34.14	34.52	34.75	34.98	35.24
13 ETTCPU	18.30	18.66	19.01	19.37	19.73	20.06	20.39	20.72	21.00	21.18	21.38	21.60
14 ETTRDW	18.29	18.57	18.83	19.08	19.34	19.57	19.81	20.04	20.27	20.42	20.58	20.77
15 ETTRDR	66.37	67.64	68.85	70.09	71.34	72.48	73.64	74.77	76.03	76.96	77.93	78.99
16 ETTFIRE	27.59	28.23	28.84	29.47	30.10	30.70	31.30	31.90	32.56	33.08	33.62	34.21
17 ETSVS	113.47	116.02	118.48	121.01	123.57	125.96	128.40	130.81	133.32	135.29	137.32	139.54
18 ETG	62.51	63.64	64.75	65.92	67.11	68.27	69.46	70.65	71.88	72.97	74.07	75.25
19 ETGFC	10.08	10.16	10.25	10.34	10.42	10.51	10.60	10.70	10.79	10.88	10.98	11.08
20 ETGFM	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
21 ETGSL	50.93	51.97	53.01	54.08	55.19	56.26	57.35	58.46	59.59	60.59	61.59	62.67
22 YWWS	8507.93	8825.72	9152.43	9491.98	9840.46	10170.21	10511.82	10858.59	11208.48	11493.50	11789.84	12126.56
23 YWOL	912.72	946.50	981.24	1017.35	1054.41	1089.47	1125.81	1162.70	1199.93	1230.25	1261.78	1297.64
24 YP	1682.62	1706.65	1731.73	1754.87	1778.29	1798.00	1818.08	1837.87	1858.89	1871.82	1885.29	1902.92
25 YPF	281.28	286.12	290.83	295.20	299.69	303.15	306.65	309.94	313.77	315.19	316.70	319.17
26 YPNF	1401.34	1420.53	1440.90	1459.68	1478.59	1494.85	1511.43	1527.93	1545.12	1556.63	1568.59	1583.75
27 YEF	714.24	731.84	749.53	766.50	783.59	798.49	813.47	828.08	843.63	854.04	864.59	877.31
28 YENF	10412.35	10771.03	11140.56	11523.12	11915.74	12286.09	12669.85	13059.43	13452.75	13771.18	14102.57	14480.74
29 YEPNF	8417.85	8715.31	9021.90	9339.81	9666.05	9975.13	10295.33	10620.71	10948.02	11216.63	11495.88	11812.87
30 YEOTH	764.79	809.07	855.21	909.64	966.55	1023.42	1083.07	1144.97	1204.07	1257.85	1313.88	1375.39
31 YEMIN	24.97	25.72	26.48	27.30	28.14	28.92	29.73	30.54	31.36	32.00	32.66	33.43
32 YECON	748.30	779.70	811.83	844.17	877.48	909.57	943.06	977.36	1008.20	1033.81	1060.53	1090.85
33 YEMFG	1022.03	1049.60	1077.55	1107.35	1137.35	1164.54	1192.22	1219.68	1248.96	1270.84	1293.25	1319.24
34 YETCPU	651.13	672.93	695.39	718.02	741.16	762.84	785.17	807.75	828.85	845.31	862.34	882.04
35 YETROW	627.14	644.78	663.08	680.86	699.08	715.89	733.36	751.02	768.64	782.04	796.07	812.69
36 YETRDR	1112.12	1147.79	1184.51	1221.37	1258.95	1293.88	1329.87	1366.13	1404.94	1435.94	1468.09	1504.81
37 YEFIRE	671.78	695.22	719.40	743.81	768.80	792.35	816.67	841.30	867.69	889.45	912.09	937.72
38 YESVS	2795.59	2890.49	2988.45	3087.31	3188.54	3283.74	3382.19	3481.94	3585.32	3669.40	3756.97	3856.70
39 YEG	1994.50	2055.73	2118.66	2183.31	2249.69	2310.96	2374.52	2438.73	2504.73	2554.55	2606.69	2667.87
40 YEGFC	364.88	371.03	377.43	383.76	390.12	395.71	401.46	407.17	412.95	416.75	420.91	426.09
41 YEGFM	17.93	18.86	19.82	20.77	21.73	22.64	23.55	24.46	25.37	26.13	26.89	27.72
42 YEGSL	1611.69	1665.84	1721.42	1778.78	1837.85	1892.62	1949.51	2007.10	2066.42	2111.67	2158.89	2214.06
43 YERES	-23.32	-23.99	-24.68	-25.42	-26.18	-26.89	-27.62	-28.35	-29.08	-29.65	-30.25	-30.93
44 YELP	1103.27	1147.88	11865.41	12264.20	12673.15	13057.69	13455.70	13859.16	14267.30	14595.57	14936.91	15327.12
45 YSI	709.34	733.54	758.52	784.67	811.54	837.07	863.44	890.18	917.12	939.50	962.71	988.97
46 YELPW	10393.93	10745.33	11106.88	11479.52	11861.62	12220.62	12592.27	12968.98	13350.18	13656.07	13974.20	14338.16
47 YRAD	-171.47	-187.00	-202.87	-218.94	-235.57	-251.88	-268.76	-286.00	-303.61	-319.43	-335.60	-353.19
48 YELPR	10222.46	10558.34	10904.01	11260.59	11626.05	11968.74	12323.51	12682.98	13046.57	13336.64	13638.60	13984.96
49 YDIV	2358.01	2431.53	2508.38	2588.09	2671.32	2752.97	2836.17	2920.53	3006.03	3084.31	3164.66	3252.81
50 YTRAN	3315.90	3408.16	3511.67	3620.37	3736.23	3869.29	3995.68	4122.20	4247.48	4420.31	4589.62	4753.78
51 Y	15896.37	16398.03	16924.05	17469.05	18033.60	18590.99	19155.35	19725.71	20300.08	20841.26	21392.88	21991.55
52 Y/P	19658.38	20025.04	20412.56	20803.15	21195.58	21565.65	21929.19	22285.11	22637.77	22946.49	23254.35	23600.95
53 P	808.63	818.88	829.10	839.73	850.82	862.07	873.51	885.15	896.74	908.26	919.95	931.81

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1 E	558.30	566.68	574.51	582.35	590.30	598.01	605.62	612.88	619.99	628.12	635.75
2 EP	87.61	88.40	89.09	89.78	90.49	91.15	91.83	92.45	93.04	93.79	94.46
3 EPF	8.44	8.43	8.41	8.39	8.37	8.35	8.32	8.29	8.25	8.23	8.20
4 EPNF	79.17	79.97	80.68	81.39	82.12	82.80	83.51	84.16	84.79	85.56	86.26
5 EW	470.70	478.28	485.42	492.56	499.81	506.86	513.80	520.43	526.95	534.33	541.29
6 ETF	32.40	32.52	32.60	32.66	32.72	32.76	32.79	32.80	32.79	32.83	32.83
7 ETNF	525.90	534.16	541.92	549.69	557.58	565.25	572.83	580.08	587.20	595.29	602.92
8 ETPNF	449.52	456.64	463.30	469.98	476.78	483.37	489.88	496.08	502.17	509.18	515.75
9 ETOH	84.60	87.15	89.65	92.17	94.76	97.34	99.71	102.04	104.38	106.93	109.42
10 ETOH	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90
11 ETCOH	29.57	30.02	30.45	30.87	31.31	31.73	32.17	32.58	32.99	33.47	33.91
12 ETNFG	35.46	35.76	36.02	36.26	36.50	36.71	36.92	37.10	37.25	37.46	37.63
13 ETTCPU	21.79	21.95	22.09	22.23	22.36	22.48	22.61	22.72	22.82	22.96	23.08
14 ETTROW	20.93	21.07	21.19	21.31	21.43	21.54	21.66	21.77	21.86	22.00	22.11
15 ETTDR	79.96	80.83	81.61	82.38	83.16	83.89	84.65	85.34	86.00	86.81	87.54
16 ETFIRE	34.76	35.20	35.59	35.99	36.40	36.78	37.17	37.54	37.90	38.32	38.70
17 ETSVS	141.61	143.80	145.85	147.90	149.99	152.02	154.11	156.11	158.07	160.33	162.46
18 ETG	76.38	77.51	78.61	79.71	80.80	81.88	82.96	84.00	85.02	86.12	87.17
19 ETGFC	11.18	11.28	11.38	11.48	11.58	11.69	11.79	11.90	12.01	12.12	12.23
20 ETGFM	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
21 ETGSL	63.71	64.74	65.74	66.73	67.72	68.69	69.66	70.60	71.51	72.49	73.44
22 YWNS	1243.65	1278.90	1308.35	1336.83	1368.86	1399.67	1430.36	1459.74	1487.43	1520.06	1559.13
23 YWOL	1331.42	1367.58	1399.50	1429.41	1464.20	1497.06	1530.03	1560.43	1590.88	1626.66	1661.99
24 YP	1917.56	1935.71	1949.14	1959.14	1974.72	1987.33	2000.19	2009.35	2018.22	2031.26	2043.81
25 YPF	320.77	323.03	324.48	325.31	327.02	328.06	329.20	329.44	329.52	330.66	331.41
26 YPNF	1596.79	1612.68	1624.66	1633.83	1647.70	1659.27	1670.99	1679.91	1688.70	1700.60	1712.41
27 YEF	888.06	900.81	911.01	919.40	930.31	939.53	948.77	955.85	962.52	971.73	980.22
28 YENF	14836.13	15217.53	15552.60	15865.02	16231.04	16575.57	16921.34	17238.61	17556.47	17931.12	18301.08
29 YEPNF	12112.21	12432.64	12716.07	12981.43	13290.93	13583.66	13876.82	14147.45	14419.19	14736.78	15051.56
30 YEOTH	1436.03	1499.07	1558.66	1616.96	1681.99	1746.15	1806.98	1865.79	1925.60	1992.52	2060.09
31 YEMIN	34.14	34.80	35.35	35.84	36.44	36.99	37.55	38.03	38.52	39.12	39.70
32 YECON	1119.70	1149.57	1176.17	1201.17	1230.30	1257.96	1286.18	1312.38	1338.81	1369.49	1400.05
33 YEMFG	1342.51	1371.64	1396.04	1417.91	1444.03	1467.65	1491.26	1511.81	1531.86	1556.20	1579.59
34 YETCPU	900.21	918.87	934.55	948.64	965.76	981.38	997.18	1011.14	1024.94	1041.80	1058.24
35 YETROW	827.97	843.78	856.99	868.86	883.57	896.98	910.60	922.60	934.53	949.32	963.74
36 YETDR	1539.03	1574.18	1604.33	1631.90	1664.69	1695.03	1725.75	1753.37	1780.84	1813.65	1845.80
37 YEFIRE	962.01	985.12	1005.20	1023.80	1045.76	1066.30	1087.20	1106.28	1125.38	1147.97	1170.26
38 YESVS	3950.61	4055.62	4148.78	4236.34	4338.40	4435.22	4534.13	4626.05	4718.70	4826.70	4934.09
39 YEG	2723.93	2784.89	2836.53	2883.60	2940.11	2991.92	3044.53	3091.17	3137.28	3194.34	3249.51
40 YEGFC	430.53	435.80	439.73	443.03	447.67	451.70	455.87	459.30	462.76	467.46	472.01
41 YEGFM	28.49	29.31	30.02	30.65	31.39	32.07	32.74	33.34	33.93	34.61	35.28
42 YEGSL	2264.90	2319.77	2366.78	2409.92	2461.05	2508.15	2555.91	2598.53	2640.60	2692.26	2742.23
43 YERES	-31.56	-32.14	-32.62	-33.05	-33.57	-34.04	-34.52	-34.94	-35.36	-35.87	-36.36
44 YELP	15692.63	16086.19	16430.99	16751.38	17127.78	17481.06	17835.59	18159.52	18483.63	18866.98	19244.93
45 YSI	1013.81	1040.55	1064.28	1086.60	1112.63	1137.30	1161.99	1184.91	1208.01	1234.78	1261.46
46 YELPW	14678.82	15045.64	15366.71	15664.78	16015.16	16343.76	16673.60	16974.61	17275.62	17632.20	17983.47
47 YRAD	-370.27	-387.75	-404.16	-419.97	-437.27	-454.03	-470.89	-486.96	-503.04	-520.85	-538.53
48 YELPR	14308.56	14657.90	14962.54	15244.80	15577.89	15889.73	16202.71	16487.65	16772.59	17111.35	17444.94
49 YDIV	3338.64	3431.40	3516.69	3599.08	3693.99	3786.28	3880.31	3970.48	4063.13	4164.34	4268.64
50 YTRAN	4928.79	5114.93	5305.77	5502.70	5717.97	5939.52	6167.79	6406.91	6660.27	6898.92	7162.65
51 Y	22575.99	23204.22	23785.00	24366.59	24989.85	25615.53	26250.80	26865.03	27495.98	28174.61	28876.24
52 Y/P	23919.60	24272.81	24564.96	24825.87	25158.28	25460.73	25766.55	26046.24	26331.54	26651.51	26981.61
53 P	943.83	955.98	968.25	980.69	993.31	1006.08	1018.79	1031.44	1044.22	1057.15	1070.22

FRESNO; CA										08/18/99				CODE: 59061622840019			
1COUNTY-----	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978					
HOUSEHOLDS	121.51	123.01	124.41	127.45	131.42	135.67	139.98	144.86	150.84	156.98	163.14	168.22					
POP/HHOLD	3.37	3.32	3.28	3.26	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.11	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.96					
Y/HHOLD	39129.52	40881.98	41904.71	42997.73	43269.13	45414.06	48088.45	49651.46	47237.60	49829.51	48093.58	48718.72					
1COUNTY-----	FRESNO; CA																
HOUSEHOLDS	173.45	179.42	183.14	185.71	188.49	194.26	197.99	200.35	204.46	210.26	217.18	221.39					
POP/HHOLD	2.92	2.89	2.89	2.92	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.03					
Y/HHOLD	51962.78	52526.86	49007.52	47776.92	47020.29	48794.81	49806.17	50945.45	52446.35	52430.58	52653.06	54066.84					
1COUNTY-----	FRESNO; CA																
HOUSEHOLDS	226.24	232.60	236.55	238.93	242.24	246.53	249.49	251.89	257.15	260.68	265.15	269.47					
POP/HHOLD	3.04	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.03	3.02	3.01	3.00	2.99	2.98	2.97	2.96					
Y/HHOLD	52143.38	52081.63	52332.66	50414.13	50439.17	51401.96	51628.78	54092.47	55740.84	55904.28	56553.77	57263.60					
1COUNTY-----	FRESNO; CA																
HOUSEHOLDS	273.83	278.23	282.66	287.24	291.99	296.77	301.58	306.43	311.26	316.05	320.92	325.89					
POP/HHOLD	2.95	2.94	2.93	2.92	2.91	2.91	2.90	2.89	2.88	2.87	2.87	2.86					
Y/HHOLD	58136.29	59022.96	59962.41	60905.85	61850.46	62735.69	63609.05	64464.76	65313.33	66037.57	66754.74	67577.45					
1COUNTY-----	FRESNO; CA																
HOUSEHOLDS	330.91	335.96	341.06	346.19	351.32	356.47	361.57	366.62	371.70	376.82	381.93						
POP/HHOLD	2.85	2.85	2.84	2.83	2.83	2.82	2.82	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.80						
Y/HHOLD	68319.93	69163.67	69833.28	70423.50	71226.45	71954.55	72698.56	73373.10	74067.89	74865.01	75700.51						

Appendix III

Agencies To Be Housed in the Proposed Fresno State Office Building

Proposed Fresno State Office Building Agencies to be Consolidated

Agency	Address	Number of Employees DCS/SPH
Air Resources Board	3425 North First Street	2
Alcoholic Beverage Control, Dept. of	3640 East Ashlan Ave	14
Board of Equalization	5070 North Sixth Street	58
Consumer Affairs	5070 North Sixth Street	7
Employment Development	770 East Shaw Avenue	25
Fair Employment and Housing, Dept. of	1960 Mariposa Mall	12
Food and Agriculture	1683 North Helm Avenue	3
Health Services	1782 East Bullard Ave	23
Health Services	7170 North Financial Dr	45
Housing and Community Development	2444 Main Street (1)	7
Industrial Relations, Occupational Safety and Health	1901 N.Gateway Blvd	15
Industrial Relations, Appeals Board	770 East Shaw Avenue	11
Motor Vehicles	1551 East Shaw Avenue	11
Motor Vehicles	1551 East Shaw Avenue	27
Secretary of State	2497 West Shaw Ave	8
Social Services, Dept. of	770 East Shaw Avenue	4
Social Services, Dept. of	770 East Shaw Avenue	43
Social Services, Dept. of	1506 East Herndon Ave	283
Veterans Affairs	1752 East Bullard Ave.	14
Water Resources Control Board	3614 East Ashlan Ave	40
Totals:		652

Appendix IV

Estimated Capital Outlay Cost

Proposed Fresno State Office Building

**DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
REAL ESTATE SERVICES DIVISION - PROJECT MANAGEMENT BRANCH
CAPITAL OUTLAY COST ESTIMATE**

PROJECT: State Office Building with Parking Garage LOCATION: Fresno (Option #1) CLIENT: Department of General Services DESIGN BY: NA PLAN DATE: NA	CONCEPTUAL EST.: CODGSFR1 WORK ORDER NO: PMB ESTIMATE RUN DATE: 25-May-99 PREPARED BY: MSW ESTIMATE CCCI: 3752
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DESCRIPTION

This project will construct approximately 495,000 gross square foot (GSF) of office/parking space for a State Office Building in Fresno. The estimate includes a 245,000 GSF substructure Parking Garage for 625 vehicles (80 state vehicles, 65 visitor, 10 handicapped and 470 employee) and site development including curbs, sidewalks, landscaping and utilities. Includes demolition and Hazmat Material removal of an existing garage.
This Option #1 Office Building w/Garage is to be built on State Owned property.

ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Demolition (Bldgs./Paving)(Lump Sum)	\$978,000
Hazardous Material Removal (Lump Sum)	\$837,000
Sitework (Lump Sum)	\$531,000
Core & Shell = 250,000 SF @ \$95.80	\$23,949,000
Tenant Improvements = 250,000 SF @ \$38.24	\$9,561,000
Parking Garage = 245,000 SF @ \$51.73	\$12,674,000
Other (Special Construction) (Lump Sum)	\$1,827,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL CURRENT COSTS:	\$50,357,000
Adjust CCCI From 3752 to 4202	\$6,040,000
ESTIMATED TOTAL CURRENT COSTS ON JULY 1, 2003:	\$56,397,000
Escalation to Midpoint 12 Months @ .25%/mo.	\$1,692,000
ESTIMATED TOTAL CONTRACTS	\$58,089,000
Contingency At: 5%	\$2,904,000
ESTIMATED TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST	\$60,993,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST \$60,993,000

ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING SERVICES \$7,435,000

OTHER PROJECT COSTS

Special Consultants(Geotechnical & HazMat)	\$191,000
Materials Testing	\$395,000
Project/Construction Management	\$1,308,300
On-Site Construction Management	\$1,278,000
Utility Connection Fees (Allowance)	\$100,000
Agency Retained Items (Equipment)	\$100,000
Small and Minority Assessment - A&E	\$13,400
Small and Minority Assessment - Const.	\$134,200
RESD Site Acquisition	\$0
Energy Assessments	\$61,000
Off-Site Mitigation Allowance	\$100,000
Handicapped Checking	\$8,100
State Fire Marshal	\$122,000
Environmental Document	\$200,000

OTHER PROJECT COSTS TOTAL \$4,011,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT COST \$72,439,000

FUND TRANSFERS

None \$0

TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED \$0

BALANCE OF FUNDS REQUIRED \$72,439,000

NOTES:

1. The construction costs in this estimate are indexed from the CCCI Index as of the date of estimate preparation to the CCCI index that is projected as of July 1, 2003. The project estimate is then escalated for a 12 month period to an assumed construction midpoint. When an actual construction start date is established, escalation to the index for that date will be an added cost.

2. The Agency may have retained items that are not included in this estimate. RESD-PMB has not verified Agency retained pricing.

3. Off-Site improvements for this project have not been defined and have not been included in this estimate

4. The following have not been included in this estimate:

1. F.F.&E (Work Stations)	(652 spaces)	= 652x\$4,500/ea	= \$2,934,000
2. Moving Costs	(652 in = 652 moves)	= 652x\$400/ea	= \$ 260,800

Estimated Totals = \$3,194,800

SUMMARY OF COSTS BY PHASE

PROJECT: State Office Building with Parking Garage
 LOCATION: Fresno (Option #1)
 CLIENT: Department of General Services
 PREPARED BY: MSW

CONCEPTUAL EST.:
 WORK ORDER NO:
 ESTIMATE RUN DATE: 25-May-99

CODGSFR1

PMB

25-May-99

CONSTRUCTION DURATION

24 MONTHS

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST

\$58,089,000 \$58,089,000

CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY

\$2,904,000 \$2,904,000

TOTAL

\$60,993,000 \$60,993,000

CATEGORY	STUDY 00	PRELIMINARY PLANS 01	WORKING DRAWINGS 02	CONSTRUCTION 03	TOTAL
ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES					
A&E Design		\$1,931,000	\$2,483,000	\$1,104,000	\$5,518,000
Construction Inspection				\$1,743,000	\$1,743,000
Construction Inspection Travel				\$102,000	\$102,000
Coordination & Contract Management					
Advertising, Printing and Mailing			\$50,000		\$50,000
Post Construction				\$22,000	\$22,000
SUBTOTAL A&E SERVICES		\$1,931,000	\$2,533,000	\$2,971,000	\$7,435,000

OTHER PROJECT COSTS					
Special Consultants(Geotechnical & HazMat)		\$24,000	\$39,000	\$128,000	\$191,000
Materials Testing				\$395,000	\$395,000
Project/Construction Management		\$287,900	\$366,200	\$654,200	\$1,308,300
On-Site Construction Management			\$192,000	\$1,086,000	\$1,278,000
Utility Connection Fees (Allowance)				\$100,000	\$100,000
Agency Retained Items (Equipment)				\$100,000	\$100,000
Small and Minority Assessment - A&E		\$4,300	\$5,500	\$3,600	\$13,400
Small and Minority Assessment - Const.				\$134,200	\$134,200
RESD Site Acquisition					
Energy Assessments		\$61,000			\$61,000
Off-Site Mitigation Allowance				\$100,000	\$100,000
Handicapped Checking			\$8,100		\$8,100
State Fire Marshal		\$48,800	\$73,200		\$122,000
Environmental Document		\$200,000			\$200,000
SUBTOTAL OTHER PROJECT COSTS		\$626,000	\$684,000	\$2,701,000	\$4,011,000

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COST		\$2,557,000	\$3,217,000	\$66,665,000	\$72,439,000
LESS FUNDS TRANSFERRED					
LESS FUNDS AVAILABLE NOT TRANSFERRED					
CARRY OVER			\$2,557,000	\$5,774,000	
BALANCE REQUIRED		\$2,557,000	\$5,774,000	\$72,439,000	\$72,439,000

Appendix V

Total Multipliers for Fresno County

Table 1.4—Total Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment by Detailed Industry

FRESNO COUNTY, CA

	Final-demand multiplier			Direct-effect multiplier	
	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries:					
1.0100 Dairy farm products.....	2.5302	0.5319	20.3	2.9270	3.3029
1.0200 Poultry and eggs.....	2.5317	.5251	20.6	3.0437	3.5744
1.0301 Meat animals.....	2.7447	.5512	21.5	3.2203	3.2552
1.0302 Miscellaneous livestock.....	2.1884	.4694	16.9	2.3591	2.5569
2.0100 Cotton.....	1.9891	.4685	19.1	2.2506	2.5897
2.0201 Food grains.....	1.6980	.3242	12.9	2.0483	1.9694
2.0202 Feed grains.....	1.8168	.3624	15.2	2.3223	2.3465
2.0203 Grass seeds.....	1.5821	.2932	11.2	1.9227	1.7682
2.0300 Tobacco.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
2.0401 Fruits.....	1.9978	.5381	24.5	2.1150	2.0677
2.0402 Tree nuts.....	1.8155	.4877	20.8	1.8808	1.9646
2.0501 Vegetables.....	1.8828	.4841	21.5	2.0929	2.2473
2.0502 Sugar crops.....	1.5804	.2998	10.8	1.9127	2.2135
2.0503 Miscellaneous crops.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
2.0800 Oil bearing crops.....	1.7609	.3624	18.2	2.0497	1.7236
2.0701 Forest products.....	1.3648	.2531	8.9	1.6312	1.7863
2.0702 Greenhouse and nursery products.....	1.5098	.4100	14.3	1.5351	1.6632
3.0001 Forestry products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
3.0002 Commercial fishing.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
4.0001 Agricultural, forestry, and fishery services.....	2.2188	.8229	54.4	1.6168	1.2736
4.0002 Landscape and horticultural services.....	1.9824	.7971	37.0	1.5287	1.3690
Mining:					
5.0001 Iron and ferroalloy ores, and miscellaneous metal ores, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
6.0100 Copper ore.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
6.0200 Nonferrous metal ores, except copper.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
7.0000 Coal.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
8.0001 Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	1.5685	.1889	4.6	1.8604	2.5582
9.0001 Dimension, crushed and broken stone.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
9.0002 Sand and gravel.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
9.0003 Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
9.0004 Nonmetallic mineral services and miscellaneous minerals.....	1.4945	.3585	8.9	1.6121	2.1902
10.0000 Chemical and fertilizer minerals.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
Construction:					
11.0101 New residential 1 unit structures, nonfarm.....	1.8811	.5935	22.0	1.7138	1.7111
11.0102 New residential 2-4 unit structures, nonfarm.....	1.8967	.5103	17.7	1.9361	1.9912
11.0105 New additions & alterations, nonfarm.....	1.8486	.5456	18.6	1.7558	1.8802
11.0108 New residential garden and high-rise apartments.....	1.8852	.5215	16.9	1.8723	2.0425
11.0400 Highways and streets.....	1.8359	.5201	14.9	1.8087	2.1949
11.0501 New farm housing units and additions and alterations.....	1.8148	.5284	16.8	1.7348	1.9627
11.0601 Petroleum and natural gas well drilling.....	1.6458	.6010	21.4	1.4236	1.4449
11.0602 Petroleum, natural gas, and solid mineral exploration.....	1.6561	.5815	12.4	1.3596	1.8839
11.0603 Access structures for solid mineral development.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
11.0800 Office, industrial, and commercial buildings construction.....	1.8077	.5302	16.7	1.7725	1.9733
11.0900 Other new construction.....	1.8212	.5440	17.0	1.7759	1.9843
12.0101 Maintenance and repair of farm and nonfarm residential structures.....	1.8424	.5267	18.1	1.8154	1.9564
12.0214 Maintenance and repair of highways and streets.....	1.7679	.5487	16.1	1.6684	1.9690
12.0215 Maintenance and repair of petroleum and natural gas wells.....	1.6388	.6067	21.7	1.4162	1.4422
12.0300 Other maintenance and repair.....	1.8112	.5708	18.6	1.6656	1.8216
Manufacturing:					
13.0100 Guided missiles and space vehicles.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
13.0200 Ammunition, except for small arms, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
13.0300 Tanks and tank components.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
13.0500 Small arms.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
13.0600 Small arms ammunition.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
13.0700 Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.0101 Meat packing plants.....	3.4322	.6361	24.3	4.8415	4.9911
14.0102 Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	3.0196	.5235	19.5	4.4121	4.6708
14.0105 Poultry slaughtering and processing.....	2.9189	.5573	22.8	3.8652	3.3788
14.0200 Creamery butter.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.0300 Natural, processed, and imitation cheese.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.0400 Dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.0500 Ice cream and frozen desserts.....	2.0882	.3666	11.6	2.9712	3.6995
14.0600 Fluid milk.....	2.7025	.4705	16.1	4.7400	7.0431
14.0700 Canned and cured fish and seafoods.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.0800 Canned specialties.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.0900 Canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies.....	1.8845	.3217	10.7	2.9601	3.5461
14.1000 Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups.....	1.8018	.3100	10.5	2.5129	2.6383
14.1100 Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.1200 Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafoods.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.1301 Frozen fruits, fruit juices, and vegetables.....	2.0700	.4096	17.3	3.0688	2.5890
14.1302 Frozen specialties, n.e.c.....	1.9075	.3460	13.4	2.5191	2.3203
14.1401 Flour and other grain mill products.....	2.1044	.3314	10.8	4.6531	6.6910
14.1402 Cereal breakfast foods.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.1403 Prepared flour mixes and doughs.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.1501 Dog and cat food.....	1.9273	.2936	9.5	3.8130	4.4740
14.1502 Prepared feeds, n.e.c.....	1.9885	.2909	9.6	4.1773	5.4547
14.1600 Rice milling.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.1700 Wet corn milling.....	1.9861	.2760	9.7	5.0238	7.4929
14.1801 Bread, cake, and related products.....	1.7248	.4534	15.5	1.6685	1.7219

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.4—Total Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment by Detailed Industry

FRESNO COUNTY, CA

	Final-demand multiplier			Direct-effect multiplier	
	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
14.1802 Cookies and crackers.....	1.6296	.3158	10.5	1.8805	1.9681
14.1803 Frozen bakery products, except bread.....	1.9395	.4036	14.7	2.1590	2.0734
14.1900 Sugar.....	2.3274	.3656	11.8	3.9040	4.8564
14.2002 Chocolate and cocoa products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2004 Salted and roasted nuts and seeds.....	2.0829	.3633	13.9	4.0960	4.6629
14.2005 Candy and other confectionery products, including chewing gum.....	1.7681	.3168	10.6	2.3401	2.4152
14.2101 Malt beverages.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2102 Malt.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2103 Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2104 Distilled and blended liquors.....	1.6913	.2737	9.5	3.0201	3.5197
	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2200 Bottled and canned soft drinks.....	1.8008	.2606	7.7	2.7198	3.1945
14.2300 Flavoring extracts and flavoring syrups, n.e.c.....	1.3343	.1323	4.0	2.4842	3.2368
14.2400 Cottonseed oil mills.....	2.5418	.4518	16.7	5.5881	6.3418
14.2500 Soybean oil mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2600 Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2700 Animal and marine fats and oils.....	2.0178	.3527	11.3	2.6785	3.1852
14.2800 Roasted coffee.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.2900 Edible fats and oils, n.e.c.....	1.6990	.2047	6.4	3.4352	4.5338
14.3000 Manufactured ice.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
14.3100 Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles.....	1.7613	.3030	10.5	2.6727	2.4167
14.3201 Potato chips and similar snacks.....	1.7712	.3122	10.6	2.5060	2.7852
14.3202 Food preparations, n.e.c.....	1.7279	.3074	11.4	2.4087	2.2094
15.0101 Cigarettes.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
15.0102 Cigars.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
15.0103 Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
15.0200 Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
16.0100 Broadwoven fabric mills and fabric finishing plants.....	1.7683	.3910	16.0	2.0162	1.8499
16.0200 Narrow fabric mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
16.0300 Yarn mills and finishing of textiles, n.e.c.....	1.8107	.3670	15.2	2.2517	2.0569
16.0400 Thread mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
17.0100 Carpets and rugs.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
17.0600 Coated fabrics, not rubberized.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
17.0700 Tire cord and fabrics.....	1.4656	.2311	9.9	2.0137	1.7665
17.0900 Cordage and twine.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
17.1001 Nonwoven fabrics.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
17.1100 Textile goods, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
18.0101 Women's hosiery, except socks.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
18.0102 Hosiery, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
18.0201 Knit outerwear mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
18.0202 Knit underwear and nightwear mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
18.0203 Knitting mills, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
18.0300 Knit fabric mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
18.0400 Apparel made from purchased materials.....	1.5080	.3534	15.9	1.6562	1.4609
19.0100 Curtains and draperies.....	1.6144	.4190	18.9	1.6409	1.4548
19.0200 Housefurnishings, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
19.0301 Textile bags.....	1.5520	.3920	17.4	1.6100	1.4465
19.0302 Canvas and related products.....	1.5770	.3880	14.2	1.6489	1.6252
19.0303 Pleating and stitching.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
19.0304 Automotive and apparel trimmings.....	1.5782	.3631	16.5	1.7161	1.5103
19.0305 Schiffli machine embroideries.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
19.0306 Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.....	1.5448	.3378	14.2	1.7833	1.5870
20.0100 Logging.....	1.3608	.2132	7.4	1.7755	1.8359
20.0200 Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	1.5246	.3182	9.7	1.7371	1.9838
0.0300 Hardwood dimension and flooring mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
0.0400 Special product sawmills, n.e.c.....	1.5498	.3786	15.3	1.5868	1.4959
0.0501 Millwork.....	1.6756	.4505	16.9	1.7123	1.6357
20.0502 Wood kitchen cabinets.....	1.6407	.5003	19.7	1.5433	1.4749
20.0600 Veneer and plywood.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
20.0701 Structural wood members, n.e.c.....	1.6395	.4411	16.2	1.6771	1.6351
0.0702 Prefabricated wood buildings and components.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
20.0703 Mobile homes.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
20.0800 Wood preserving.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
20.0901 Wood pallets and skids.....	1.6334	.4366	19.3	1.6824	1.4939
0.0903 Wood products, n.e.c.....	1.6402	.4768	20.1	1.5871	1.4596
0.0904 Reconstituted wood products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
1.0000 Wood containers, n.e.c.....	1.7255	.5068	20.3	1.6428	1.5630
22.0101 Wood household furniture, except upholstered.....	1.6158	.4354	19.9	1.6269	1.4317
22.0102 Household furniture, n.e.c.....	1.7675	.4554	16.4	1.7305	1.6840
22.0103 Wood television and radio cabinets.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
2.0200 Upholstered household furniture.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
2.0300 Metal household furniture.....	1.6091	.4042	15.2	1.6693	1.6029
22.0400 Mattresses and bedsprings.....	1.5344	.3280	11.9	1.7946	1.7474
23.0100 Wood office furniture.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
23.0200 Office furniture, except wood.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
1.0300 Public building and related furniture.....	1.4811	.2970	10.4	1.8387	1.8164
1.0400 Wood partitions and fixtures.....	1.6473	.5013	16.8	1.5423	1.6215
23.0500 Partitions and fixtures, except wood.....	1.5804	.4273	14.2	1.5868	1.6586
23.0600 Drapery hardware and window blinds and shades.....	1.4980	.3623	14.7	1.5857	1.4802
23.0700 Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c.....	1.5688	.4306	13.5	1.5735	1.6963

see footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.4—Total Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment by Detailed Industry

FRESNO COUNTY, CA

	Final-demand multiplier			Direct-effect multiplier	
	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
24.0100 Pulp mills.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
24.0400 Envelopes.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
24.0500 Sanitary paper products.....	1.4497	.2099	6.1	2.2268	2.7743
24.0701 Paper coating and glazing.....	1.5531	.2869	7.8	2.0010	2.7183
24.0702 Bags, except textile.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
24.0703 Die-cut paper and paperboard and cardboard.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
24.0705 Stationery, tablets, and related products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
24.0708 Converted paper products, n.e.c.....	1.5729	.3352	10.5	1.8208	1.9751
24.0800 Paper and paperboard mills.....	1.5592	.2971	8.2	1.9879	2.6195
25.0000 Paperboard containers and boxes.....	1.5531	.3279	9.4	1.8195	2.1917
26.0100 Newspapers.....	1.6222	.5061	16.4	1.5166	1.6126
26.0200 Periodicals.....	1.6104	.3685	9.7	1.8341	2.4711
26.0301 Book publishing.....	1.4628	.2906	8.3	1.6776	1.9946
26.0302 Book printing.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
26.0400 Miscellaneous publishing.....	1.4839	.3040	8.8	1.7846	2.1108
26.0501 Commercial printing.....	1.6336	.4664	14.5	1.5778	1.7268
26.0601 Manifold business forms.....	1.5335	.3465	10.6	1.8927	1.8758
26.0602 Blankbooks, looseleaf binders and devices.....	1.6167	.4452	14.1	1.6067	1.7390
26.0700 Greeting cards.....	1.4823	.2744	9.7	1.7052	1.7288
26.0802 Bookbinding and related work.....	1.7088	.6437	27.4	1.4260	1.3563
26.0803 Typesetting.....	1.6605	.6331	18.6	1.4045	1.5821
26.0806 Platemaking and related services.....	1.6756	.6412	16.6	1.4106	1.7221
27.0100 Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals.....	1.5708	.3235	8.0	1.6710	2.7563
27.0201 Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.....	1.9568	.3604	11.1	2.7060	3.1484
27.0202 Fertilizers, mixing only.....	2.0684	.4071	12.4	2.5846	2.8770
27.0300 Pesticides and agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.....	1.5028	.2542	6.5	2.1176	3.3061
27.0401 Gum and wood chemicals.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
27.0402 Adhesives and sealants.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
27.0403 Explosives.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
27.0404 Printing ink.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
27.0405 Carbon black.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
27.0406 Chemicals and chemical preparations, n.e.c.....	1.6458	.3765	10.9	1.8575	2.2572
28.0100 Plastics materials and resins.....	1.5239	.2820	8.1	2.0475	2.5532
28.0200 Synthetic rubber.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
28.0300 Cellulosic manmade fibers.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
28.0400 Manmade organic fibers, except cellulosic.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
29.0100 Drugs.....	1.5363	.3448	8.6	1.8039	2.5746
29.0201 Soap and other detergents.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
29.0202 Polishes and sanitation goods.....	1.5192	.3059	7.4	1.8040	2.7193
29.0203 Surface active agents.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
29.0300 Toilet preparations.....	1.5900	.3173	9.8	2.0142	2.1829
30.0000 Paints and allied products.....	1.5577	.3397	9.7	1.7557	2.0371
31.0101 Petroleum refining.....	1.5217	.1322	3.2	3.3508	7.2981
31.0102 Lubricating oils and greases.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
31.0103 Products of petroleum and coal, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
31.0200 Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
31.0300 Asphalt felts and coatings.....	1.5955	.3283	8.6	1.9444	2.6538
32.0100 Tires and inner tubes.....	1.5652	.3361	9.6	1.7752	2.2807
32.0200 Rubber and plastics footwear.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
32.0300 Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.....	1.5433	.3577	12.5	1.6986	1.7089
32.0400 Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.....	1.6373	.3420	11.2	1.9014	1.9977
32.0500 Rubber and plastics hose and belting.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
32.0600 Gaskets, packing, and sealing devices.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
33.0001 Leather tanning and finishing.....	2.1648	.3993	16.9	2.6297	2.2279
34.0100 Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0201 Shoes, except rubber.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0202 House slippers.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0301 Leather gloves and mittens.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0302 Luggage.....	1.5244	.3464	15.6	1.7043	1.4759
34.0303 Women's handbags and purses.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0304 Personal leather goods, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0305 Leather goods, n.e.c.....	1.5307	.3865	17.2	1.5722	1.4194
35.0100 Glass and glass products, except containers.....	1.7132	.4067	13.1	1.8556	1.9908
35.0200 Glass containers.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.0100 Cement, hydraulic.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.0200 Brick and structural clay tile.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.0300 Ceramic wall and floor tile.....	1.7931	.5094	17.7	1.7374	1.7829
36.0400 Clay refractories.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.0500 Structural clay products, n.e.c.....	1.7346	.4865	16.2	1.6438	1.7466
36.0600 Vitreous china plumbing fixtures.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.0701 Vitreous china table and kitchenware.....	1.7563	.5764	27.5	1.5680	1.3909
36.0702 Fine earthenware table and kitchenware.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.0800 Porcelain electrical supplies.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.0900 Pottery products, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.1000 Concrete block and brick.....	1.6705	.4323	13.7	1.7456	1.9255
36.1100 Concrete products, except block and brick.....	1.6663	.4467	14.1	1.6823	1.8447
36.1200 Ready-mixed concrete.....	1.6206	.3643	10.5	1.8790	2.3724
36.1300 Lime.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.1400 Gypsum products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.4--Total Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment by Detailed Industry

FRESNO COUNTY, CA

	Final-demand multiplier			Direct-effect multiplier	
	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
36.1500 Cut stone and stone products.....	1.6160	.4537	16.0	1.6183	1.6230
36.1600 Abrasive products.....	1.5772	.3393	11.7	1.6719	1.8833
36.1700 Asbestos products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.1900 Minerals, ground or treated.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.2000 Mineral wool.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.2100 Nonclay refractories.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
36.2200 Nonmetallic mineral products, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
37.0101 Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	1.6035	.3476	9.3	1.9104	2.5401
37.0102 Electrometallurgical products, except steel.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
37.0103 Steel wiredrawing and steel nails and spikes.....	1.4706	.3104	9.6	1.7135	1.8874
37.0104 Cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
37.0105 Steel pipe and tubes.....	1.4696	.2876	7.8	1.8115	2.2951
37.0200 Iron and steel foundries.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
37.0300 Iron and steel forgings.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
37.0401 Metal heat treating.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
37.0402 Primary metal products, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0100 Primary smelting and refining of copper.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0400 Primary aluminum.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0501 Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0600 Secondary nonferrous metals.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0700 Rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0800 Aluminum rolling and drawing.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0900 Nonferrous rolling and drawing, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.1000 Nonferrous wiredrawing and insulating.....	1.5873	.2955	7.4	2.0214	3.0523
38.1100 Aluminum castings.....	1.5815	.4670	15.2	1.5236	1.6241
38.1200 Copper foundries.....	1.5319	.4488	14.9	1.4675	1.5368
38.1300 Nonferrous castings, n.e.c.....	1.5674	.4602	14.6	1.5041	1.6273
38.1400 Nonferrous forgings.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
39.0100 Metal cans.....	1.4647	.2230	6.0	2.1003	2.8421
39.0200 Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
40.0100 Enameled iron and metal sanitary ware.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
40.0200 Plumbing fixture fittings and trim.....	1.6894	.3609	11.5	2.0955	2.2621
40.0300 Heating equipment, except electric and warm air furnaces.....	1.4969	.3615	11.5	1.6143	1.7256
40.0400 Fabricated structural metal.....	1.5963	.3959	11.5	1.6912	1.9741
40.0500 Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	1.5906	.3817	13.0	1.7153	1.7674
40.0600 Fabricated plate work (boiler shops).....	1.6164	.4349	12.3	1.6375	1.9259
40.0700 Sheet metal work.....	1.5583	.4083	13.0	1.5951	1.7223
40.0800 Architectural and ornamental metal work.....	1.5458	.4241	12.8	1.5409	1.7223
40.0901 Prefabricated metal buildings and components.....	1.4855	.3246	10.1	1.6944	1.8655
40.0902 Miscellaneous structural metal work.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
41.0100 Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
41.0201 Automotive stampings.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
41.0202 Crowns and closures.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
41.0203 Metal stampings, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
42.0100 Cutlery.....	1.5149	.3352	9.7	1.7165	2.0715
42.0201 Hand and edge tools, except machine tools and handsaws.....	1.5845	.4293	14.0	1.5745	1.6736
42.0202 Saw blades and handsaws.....	1.6157	.4515	13.4	1.6094	1.8135
42.0300 Hardware, n.e.c.....	1.5933	.4080	12.3	1.6756	1.8993
42.0401 Plating and polishing.....	1.6654	.5134	18.3	1.5503	1.5697
42.0402 Coating, engraving, and allied services, n.e.c.....	1.5480	.3566	12.2	1.6851	1.7202
42.0500 Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	1.5606	.4144	13.8	1.5827	1.6480
42.0700 Steel springs, except wire.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
42.0800 Pipe, valves, and pipe fittings.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
42.1000 Metal foil and leaf.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
42.1100 Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.....	1.6241	.4397	14.3	1.6463	1.7507
43.0100 Turbines and turbine generator sets.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
43.0200 Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
44.0001 Farm machinery and equipment.....	1.5398	.3502	11.2	1.7495	1.8547
44.0002 Lawn and garden equipment.....	1.4332	.2392	9.1	2.0331	1.8220
5.0100 Construction machinery and equipment.....	1.6120	.3796	11.4	1.8242	2.0324
45.0200 Mining machinery, except oil field.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
45.0300 Oil and gas field machinery and equipment.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
46.0100 Elevators and moving stairways.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
46.0200 Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
46.0300 Hoists, cranes, and monorails.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
46.0400 Industrial trucks and tractors.....	1.6089	.3683	12.0	1.8686	1.9122
47.0100 Machine tools, metal cutting types.....	1.6586	.4834	11.9	1.6244	2.2303
47.0200 Machine tools, metal forming types.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
47.0300 Special dies and tools and machine tool accessories.....	1.6649	.5996	17.9	1.4452	1.6177
47.0401 Power-driven handtools.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
47.0402 Rolling mill machinery and equipment.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
47.0404 Electric and gas welding and soldering equipment.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
47.0405 Industrial patterns.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
47.0500 Metalworking machinery, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
3.0100 Food products machinery.....	1.6516	.4589	13.6	1.6608	1.8721
3.0200 Textile machinery.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
3.0300 Woodworking machinery.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
48.0400 Paper industries machinery.....	1.7198	.4913	12.9	1.6958	2.1154
48.0500 Printing trades machinery and equipment.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.4—Total Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment by Detailed Industry

FRESNO COUNTY, CA

	Final-demand multiplier			Direct-effect multiplier	
	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
48.0600 Special industry machinery, n.e.c.	1.0000	0	0	0	0
49.0100 Pumps and compressors	1.8262	.4072	11.3	1.7310	2.1103
49.0200 Ball and roller bearings	1.0000	0	0	0	0
49.0300 Blowers and fans	1.5754	.4177	12.0	1.6115	1.8589
49.0500 Mechanical power transmission equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
49.0600 Industrial process furnaces and ovens	1.0000	0	0	0	0
49.0700 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	1.8207	.4303	12.1	1.6670	1.9627
49.0800 Packaging machinery	1.8371	.4872	13.6	1.5832	1.8582
50.0100 Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves	1.0000	0	0	0	0
50.0200 Fluid power equipment	1.8633	.5063	12.8	1.5903	2.0986
50.0300 Scales and balances, except laboratory	1.0000	0	0	0	0
50.0400 Industrial and commercial machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	1.6774	.5716	17.1	1.4983	1.6790
51.0102 Calculating and accounting machines	1.0000	0	0	0	0
51.0103 Electronic computers	1.4166	.2522	5.5	1.8763	3.5964
51.0104 Computer peripheral equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
51.0400 Office machines, n.e.c.	1.0000	0	0	0	0
52.0100 Automatic vending machines	1.5497	.3940	14.0	1.6163	1.5975
52.0200 Commercial laundry equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
52.0300 Refrigeration and heating equipment	1.4992	.3334	9.7	1.7106	1.9780
52.0400 Measuring and dispensing pumps	1.0000	0	0	0	0
52.0500 Service industry machinery, n.e.c.	1.6028	.3958	12.0	1.7201	1.8875
53.0200 Power, distribution, and specialty transformers	1.0000	0	0	0	0
53.0300 Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	1.5224	.3656	11.2	1.6583	1.8280
53.0400 Motors and generators	1.5652	.3770	11.2	1.6605	1.8735
53.0500 Relays and industrial controls	1.5871	.4239	12.0	1.6413	1.9443
53.0700 Carbon and graphite products	1.0000	0	0	0	0
53.0800 Electrical industrial apparatus, n.e.c.	1.0000	0	0	0	0
54.0100 Household cooking equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
54.0200 Household refrigerators and freezers	1.0000	0	0	0	0
54.0300 Household laundry equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
54.0400 Electric housewares and fans	1.0000	0	0	0	0
54.0500 Household vacuum cleaners	1.0000	0	0	0	0
54.0700 Household appliances, n.e.c.	1.0000	0	0	0	0
55.0100 Electric lamp bulbs and tubes	1.0000	0	0	0	0
55.0200 Lighting fixtures and equipment	1.6239	.3747	12.8	1.8071	1.8151
55.0300 Wiring devices	1.0000	0	0	0	0
56.0100 Household audio and video equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
56.0200 Pre-recorded records and tapes	1.4917	.3413	9.2	1.6558	2.0621
56.0300 Telephone and telegraph apparatus	1.4702	.3209	7.0	1.6926	2.7336
56.0500 Communication equipment	1.4945	.3865	9.5	1.5471	2.0483
57.0100 Electron tubes	1.0000	0	0	0	0
57.0200 Semiconductors and related devices	1.5443	.3859	8.7	1.6871	2.7841
57.0300 Other electronic components	1.5884	.4112	12.1	1.6380	1.8699
58.0100 Storage batteries	1.0000	0	0	0	0
58.0200 Primary batteries, dry and wet	1.0000	0	0	0	0
58.0400 Electrical equipment for internal combustion engines	1.0000	0	0	0	0
58.0600 Magnetic and optical recording media	1.0000	0	0	0	0
58.0700 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c.	1.0000	0	0	0	0
59.0100 Truck and bus bodies	1.5504	.3768	11.4	1.6962	1.9227
59.0200 Truck trailers	1.5391	.3390	9.8	1.7804	2.1409
59.0301 Motor vehicles and passenger car bodies	1.5071	.2223	6.2	2.8124	5.2215
59.0302 Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1.8323	.3939	11.7	1.8105	2.0526
60.0100 Aircraft	1.0000	0	0	0	0
60.0200 Aircraft and missile engines and engine parts	1.4654	.3696	8.6	1.5578	2.2603
60.0400 Aircraft and missile equipment, n.e.c.	1.0000	0	0	0	0
61.0100 Ship building and repairing	1.8123	.4988	14.7	1.4979	1.6869
61.0200 Boat building and repairing	1.5519	.3563	11.9	1.6985	1.7773
61.0300 Railroad equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
61.0500 Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	1.0000	0	0	0	0
61.0601 Travel trailers and campers	1.6248	.3289	12.3	1.9845	1.8642
61.0803 Motor homes	1.0000	0	0	0	0
61.0700 Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	1.4475	.2631	8.4	1.8785	2.0077
62.0101 Search and navigation equipment	1.0000	0	0	0	0
62.0102 Laboratory apparatus and furniture	1.6159	.4562	13.3	1.5961	1.8424
62.0200 Mechanical measuring devices	1.5624	.4381	11.7	1.5560	1.9205
62.0300 Environmental controls	1.5724	.4395	12.2	1.5697	1.8636
62.0400 Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	1.5842	.3971	9.8	1.6660	2.2760
62.0500 Surgical appliances and supplies	1.5331	.3639	10.4	1.6604	1.9582
62.0600 Dental equipment and supplies	1.6202	.4281	12.3	1.6712	1.9374
62.0700 Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	1.0000	0	0	0	0
62.0800 X-ray apparatus and tubes	1.0000	0	0	0	0
62.0900 Electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus	1.0000	0	0	0	0
62.1000 Laboratory and optical instruments	1.0000	0	0	0	0
62.1100 Instruments to measure electricity	1.0000	0	0	0	0
63.0200 Ophthalmic goods	1.7169	.4791	14.4	1.6834	1.8943
63.0300 Photographic equipment and supplies	1.4148	.2565	7.2	1.7827	2.2016
64.0101 Jewelry, precious metal	1.5315	.3419	15.9	1.7903	1.5085
64.0102 Jewelers' materials and lapidary work	1.0000	0	0	0	0
64.0104 Silverware and plated ware	1.0000	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
34.0105 Costume jewelry.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0200 Musical instruments.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0301 Games, toys, and children's vehicles.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0302 Dolls and stuffed toys.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0400 Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.....	1.7027	.3907	14.3	1.9831	1.8538
34.0501 Pens, mechanical pencils, and parts.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0502 Lead pencils and art goods.....	1.6284	.3498	14.4	1.9829	1.7043
34.0503 Marking devices.....	1.6212	.4762	21.9	1.5450	1.3794
34.0504 Carbon paper and inked ribbons.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.0700 Fasteners, buttons, needles, and pins.....	1.5794	.4450	18.7	1.5558	1.4415
34.0800 Brooms and brushes.....	1.7318	.4465	16.8	1.7544	1.6634
34.0900 Hard surface floor coverings, n.e.c.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
34.1000 Burial caskets.....	1.4831	.3294	12.2	1.6199	1.5733
34.1100 Signs and advertising specialties.....	1.7794	.5355	20.2	1.8414	1.5794
34.1200 Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.....	1.7307	.4528	18.5	1.7842	1.6027
Transportation, communications, and utilities: *					
35.0100 Railroads and related services.....	1.7048	.5232	13.4	1.6345	2.1224
35.0200 Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation.....	1.6201	.4847	20.1	1.5978	1.4482
35.0301 Trucking and courier services, except air.....	1.9828	.5524	20.2	1.9837	1.9751
35.0302 Warehousing and storage.....	1.7814	.4834	17.6	1.8676	1.8649
35.0400 Water transportation.....	1.5613	.3547	9.4	1.8199	2.4725
35.0500 Air transportation.....	1.8029	.4289	12.7	1.6584	1.9640
35.0600 Pipelines, except natural gas.....	1.3918	.2028	5.2	2.1650	3.7619
35.0701 Freight forwarders and other transportation services.....	1.9216	.8005	19.0	1.8243	1.9004
35.0702 Arrangement of passenger transportation.....	1.7048	.5525	21.4	1.6157	1.4830
36.0100 Telephone, telegraph communications, and communications services n.e.c.....	1.5622	.3399	8.4	1.8453	2.6615
36.0200 Cable and other pay television services.....	1.6534	.2657	7.6	2.3867	2.9719
37.0000 Radio and TV broadcasting.....	1.5940	.4142	9.6	1.7272	2.4540
38.0100 Electric services (utilities).....	1.4888	.2510	5.4	2.0605	4.6147
38.0201 Natural gas transportation.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
38.0202 Natural gas distribution.....	2.0868	.2475	5.8	3.7675	9.3025
38.0301 Water supply and sewerage systems.....	1.8317	.4222	11.1	2.5176	4.3747
38.0302 Sanitary services, steam supply, and irrigation systems.....	1.7705	.4234	10.4	2.0029	3.0328
Wholesale and retail trade:					
39.0100 Wholesale trade.....	1.6480	.4944	14.4	1.5642	1.8212
39.0200 Retail trade, except eating and drinking.....	1.7017	.5276	24.4	1.5475	1.3958
Finance, insurance, and real estate:					
70.0100 Banking.....	1.5797	.3755	10.9	1.8250	2.1479
70.0200 Credit agencies other than banks.....	1.8077	.6259	22.1	1.6141	1.5962
70.0300 Security and commodity brokers.....	1.7684	.6516	12.3	1.5194	2.5827
70.0400 Insurance carriers.....	2.2886	.7401	20.9	2.3265	3.1792
70.0500 Insurance agents, brokers, and services.....	1.8223	.6825	22.1	1.5330	1.6219
71.0100 Owner-occupied dwellings.....	1.1884	.0504	1.8	0	0
71.0201 Real estate agents, managers, operators, and lessors.....	1.4506	.2038	8.5	2.4605	2.1110
71.0202 Royalties.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
Services:					
72.0101 Hotels.....	1.7484	.5235	23.7	1.6364	1.4751
72.0102 Other lodging places.....	1.7770	.4094	20.8	1.9953	1.6046
72.0201 Laundry, cleaning, garment services, and shoe repair.....	1.9522	.7287	41.4	1.5848	1.3645
72.0202 Funeral service and crematories.....	1.8630	.7203	29.5	1.4810	1.4284
72.0203 Portrait photographic studios, and other miscellaneous personal services.....	1.8526	.5273	28.4	1.9377	1.4775
72.0204 Electrical repair shops.....	1.6459	.5789	21.4	1.4447	1.4414
72.0205 Watch, clock, jewelry, and furniture repair.....	1.5814	.4070	20.3	1.6198	1.3863
72.0300 Beauty and barber shops.....	1.9224	.7150	51.9	1.5550	1.2742
73.0101 Miscellaneous repair shops.....	1.6102	.5136	19.0	1.4898	1.4857
73.0102 Services to dwellings and other buildings.....	1.7185	.6621	38.3	1.4307	1.2447
73.0103 Personnel supply services.....	1.5951	.6336	30.9	1.3507	1.2555
73.0104 Computer and data processing services.....	1.7462	.6502	14.4	1.4787	2.1354
73.0106 Detective and protective services.....	1.6658	.6580	36.8	1.4026	1.2478
73.0107 Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing.....	1.5772	.4404	13.9	1.5898	1.7504
73.0108 Photofinishing labs and commercial photography.....	1.6609	.4849	15.6	1.6787	1.8527
73.0109 Other business services.....	1.6061	.4532	16.1	1.6045	1.6223
73.0111 Management and consulting services.....	1.7140	.5652	18.2	1.5571	1.7059
73.0112 Testing and research labs.....	1.8100	.6966	19.9	1.4914	1.7339
73.0200 Advertising.....	1.8067	.6378	16.9	1.5587	1.9910
73.0301 Legal services.....	1.8704	.7818	17.1	1.4495	2.0759
73.0302 Engineering, architectural, and surveying services.....	1.8397	.6966	21.1	1.5639	1.7683
73.0303 Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping, and miscellaneous services, n.e.c.....	2.0080	.8332	29.3	1.5641	1.6051
74.0000 Eating and drinking places.....	1.9234	.5274	31.8	1.7688	1.3631
75.0001 Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers.....	1.6670	.3670	13.4	2.0274	2.0540
75.0002 Automotive repair shops and services.....	1.6770	.4838	18.4	1.6176	1.5992
75.0003 Automobile parking and car washes.....	1.7203	.4849	29.7	1.5947	1.3004
76.0101 Motion picture services and theaters.....	1.6811	.5296	14.7	1.5527	1.8298
76.0102 Video tape rental.....	1.7282	.4039	30.3	1.6454	1.2282
76.0201 Theatrical producers (except motion picture), bands, orchestras and entertainers....	1.8294	.5982	15.4	1.7153	2.3964
76.0202 Bowling centers.....	1.7762	.5922	48.5	1.5321	1.1858
76.0203 Professional sports clubs and promoters.....	1.9331	.9061	17.8	1.4098	2.1318
76.0204 Racing, including track operation.....	1.5985	.3737	17.4	1.7550	1.5497

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.4—Total Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment by Detailed Industry

FRESNO COUNTY, CA

	Final-demand multiplier			Direct-effect multiplier	
	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
76.0205 Physical fitness facilities and membership sports and recreation clubs.....	1.9282	.6677	47.0	1.5720	1.2457
76.0206 Other amusement and recreation services.....	1.7057	.4991	29.6	1.6230	1.3167
77.0100 Doctors and dentists.....	1.9392	.8541	21.4	1.4520	1.8386
77.0200 Hospitals.....	1.8177	.6163	19.6	1.5624	1.7379
77.0301 Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1.9178	.7654	33.1	1.4680	1.3943
77.0303 Home health care services.....	1.8336	.7375	27.4	1.4145	1.4137
77.0304 Veterinary services.....	1.7986	.5998	26.5	1.5751	1.4173
77.0305 Other medical and health services.....	1.7298	.8113	18.9	1.4825	1.6246
77.0401 Elementary and secondary schools.....	2.0331	.7334	39.0	1.5990	1.3617
77.0402 Colleges, universities, and professional schools.....	1.9753	.6543	30.7	1.6477	1.4791
77.0403 Private libraries, vocational schools, and educational services, n.e.c.....	1.6438	.4281	24.9	1.7100	1.3473
77.0501 Business associations and professional membership organizations.....	1.8890	.5344	17.2	1.8338	1.9961
77.0502 Labor organizations, civic, social, and fraternal associations.....	1.9085	.5023	24.9	1.8920	1.5303
77.0503 Religious organizations.....	1.9632	.8238	41.3	1.4221	1.2917
77.0504 Other membership organizations.....	1.9919	.6005	25.0	1.8345	1.6331
77.0600 Job training and related services.....	1.8179	.6710	36.9	1.4836	1.2856
77.0700 Child day care services.....	1.9052	.5593	33.7	1.5795	1.2907
77.0800 Residential care.....	1.9603	.6625	36.1	1.6075	1.3778
77.0900 Social services, n.e.c.....	1.8652	.5782	24.5	1.6724	1.5218
Government enterprises:					
78.0100 U.S. Postal Service.....	1.8249	.8260	23.7	1.3786	1.5689
78.0200 Federal electric utilities.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
78.0500 Other Federal Government enterprises.....	1.4031	.3799	17.3	1.4095	1.3137
79.0000 State and local government enterprises.....	1.8786	.4635	12.8	2.1337	2.8817
Households:					
91.0000 Household industry.....	1.0706	.2967	11.5

* Includes Federal Government enterprises.

1. Each entry in column 1 measures the total dollar change in output in all row industries that results from a \$1 change in output delivered to final demand by the industry corresponding to the entry.

2. Each entry in column 2 measures the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all row industries that results from a \$1 change in output delivered to final demand by the industry corresponding to the entry.

3. Each entry in column 3 measures the total change in number of jobs in all row industries that results from a \$1 million change in output delivered to final demand

by the industry corresponding to the entry. Because the employment multipliers are based on 1997 regional data and 1992 national data, the output delivered to final demand should be in 1997 dollars.

4. Each entry in column 4 measures the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all row industries that results from a \$1 change in earnings paid directly to households employed by the industry corresponding to the entry.

5. Each entry in column 5 measures the total change in number of jobs in all row industries that results from a change of one job in the industry corresponding to the entry.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Region definition: Fresno County, CA

Table 2.4--Total Multipliers for Output, Earnings, and Employment by Industry Aggregation

FRESNO COUNTY, CA

	Final-demand multiplier			Direct-effect multiplier	
	Output/1/ (dollars) (1)	Earnings/2/ (dollars) (2)	Employment/3/ (jobs) (3)	Earnings/4/ (dollars) (4)	Employment/5/ (jobs) (5)
Farm and agriculture services, forestry, and fishing:					
1. Farm products and agricultural, forestry, and fishing services.....	2.1283	0.5787	27.3	2.0230	1.7172
2. Forestry and fishing products.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
Mining:					
3. Coal mining.....	1.0000	0	0	0	0
4. Oil and gas extraction.....	1.6203	.2082	5.4	2.0499	2.9991
5. Metal mining and nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	1.5028	.3681	9.4	1.6034	2.0695
Construction:					
6. Construction.....	1.8308	.5556	18.4	1.7380	1.8413
Manufacturing:					
7. Food and kindred products and tobacco products.....	2.1754	.4227	16.0	3.5695	4.3879
8. Textile mill products.....	1.7951	.3691	14.8	2.3096	2.3018
9. Apparel and other textile products.....	1.5539	.3866	17.3	1.6329	1.4403
10. Paper and allied products.....	1.5431	.3088	8.9	1.9026	2.2526
11. Printing and publishing.....	1.6164	.4714	14.2	1.5639	1.7239
12. Chemicals and allied products and petroleum and coal products.....	1.6038	.3003	7.7	2.1118	3.1612
13. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products and leather and leather products.....	1.6205	.3484	11.5	1.8557	1.8784
14. Lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures.....	1.6274	.4399	16.0	1.6632	1.6244
15. Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1.6786	.3990	12.1	1.8535	2.0683
16. Primary metal industries.....	1.5717	.3325	9.3	1.8480	2.2098
17. Fabricated metal products.....	1.5851	.3916	11.9	1.6879	1.8518
18. Industrial machinery and equipment.....	1.6051	.4236	10.1	1.6448	2.2449
19. Electronic and other electric equipment.....	1.5057	.3849	9.4	1.5643	2.0403
20. Motor vehicles and equipment.....	1.5927	.3723	10.2	1.7807	2.1827
21. Other transportation equipment.....	1.5051	.3114	7.6	1.7807	2.5700
22. Instruments and related products.....	1.5476	.3746	8.9	1.6568	2.3184
23. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1.6436	.3712	13.9	1.8967	1.7409
Transportation and public utilities:					
24. Transportation.....	1.8442	.5608	18.1	1.7521	1.8840
25. Communications.....	1.5802	.3498	8.7	1.8316	2.6120
26. Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	2.0324	.2688	6.5	3.2746	6.8952
Wholesale and retail trade:					
27. Wholesale trade.....	1.6429	.4934	14.2	1.5609	1.8021
28. Retail trade.....	1.6947	.5226	24.0	1.5329	1.3763
Finance, insurance, and real estate:					
29. Depository and nondepository institutions and security and commodity brokers.....	1.6197	.4263	11.7	1.6826	2.0258
30. Insurance.....	2.2318	.7229	20.9	2.0378	2.3275
31. Real estate.....	1.2963	.1156	4.6	2.9068	2.3623
Services:					
32. Hotels and other lodging places, amusements and recreation services, and motion pictures.....	1.7511	.5268	20.2	1.6081	1.5562
33. Personal services.....	1.8402	.6359	35.6	1.5743	1.3284
34. Business services.....	1.7554	.6459	20.1	1.4887	1.6113
35. Eating and drinking places.....	1.8995	.5223	31.5	1.7517	1.3528
36. Health services.....	1.8694	.7331	21.6	1.4816	1.6682
37. Miscellaneous services.....	1.8438	.5504	23.5	1.6780	1.5185
Households:					
38. Households.....	1.0696	.2997	11.4	-----	-----

Includes Federal Government enterprises.

1. Each entry in column 1 measures the total dollar change in output in all row industries that results from a \$1 change in output delivered to final demand by the industry corresponding to the entry.

2. Each entry in column 2 measures the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all row industries that results from a \$1 change in output delivered to final demand by the industry corresponding to the entry.

3. Each entry in column 3 measures the total change in number of jobs in all row industries that results from a \$1 million change in output delivered to final demand

by the industry corresponding to the entry. Because the employment multipliers are based on 1997 regional data and 1992 national data, the output delivered to final demand should be in 1997 dollars.

4. Each entry in column 4 measures the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all row industries that results from a \$1 change in earnings paid directly to households employed by the industry corresponding to the entry.

5. Each entry in column 5 measures the total change in number of jobs in all row industries that results from a change of one job in the industry corresponding to the entry.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Region definition: Fresno County, CA

Appendix VI

State Employee Travel and Spending Survey

Fresno, CA - March 2000

Travel and Spending Preference Survey
Workers in Fresno Consolidatable Offices
March 28, 2000

Fresno Leased Facilities

Spending Activity	Frequency	Total Persons	Total/Day	Total/Week	Total /Month	Total/Year	Ave/Day /Person	Ave/Week /Person	Ave/Month /Person	Ave/Year /Person
1. I use the following modes of transportation:										
Public transportation (days per week).		356	(days per week).	17	68	816		0.05	0.19	2.29
Auto (days per week).				1,571	6,584	80,208		4.69	18.78	225.30
Walk (days per week).				16	64	768		0.04	0.18	2.16
Bike (days per week).				6	24	288		0.02	0.07	0.81
Carpool (days per week).				17	68	816		0.05	0.19	2.29
SUBTOTAL NON-AUTO:										
				56	224	2,688				
2. I currently pay for parking per month:										
\$30-\$50					\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -
\$55-\$75					\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -
Other \$					\$ 35	\$ 420			\$ 0.10	\$ 1.18
SUBTOTAL PARKING:										
					\$ 35	\$ 420				
3. At lunchtime I do the following:										
Bring Lunch (days per week).				859	3,436	41,232		2.4	9.7	115.8
Buy lunch at cafe (days per week).				263	1,050	12,600		0.7	2.9	35.4
Buy lunch at fast food (days per week).				455	1,818	21,816		1.3	5.1	61.3
Skip lunch (days per week).				101	404	4,848		0.3	1.1	13.6
								5	19	226
4. Except for special occasions, my average lunch spending is: (\$ per day).										
Buy lunch at cafe	per person	\$ 3.60	\$ 1,280	\$ 944	\$ 3,776	\$ 45,318	\$ 3.60	\$ 2.65	\$ 10.61	\$ 127.30
Buy lunch at fast food		2.40	\$ 1,635	\$ 1,635	\$ 6,539	\$ 78,465		\$ 4.59	\$ 18.37	\$ 220.41
5. My average spending on snacks is: (\$ per day).										
		\$ 235	\$ 1,167	\$ 4,666	\$ 55,992	\$ 0.66	\$ 3.28	\$ 13.11	\$ 157.28	
SUBTOTAL FOOD:										
					\$ 14,981	\$ 179,775				
6. I spend money on activities in my surrounding work area:										
Errands, household (\$ per month).					\$ 16,077	\$ 192,924			\$ 45.16	\$ 541.92
Health club (\$ per month).					\$ 1,454	\$ 17,451			\$ 4.09	\$ 49.02
Shops (\$ per month).					\$ 8,481	\$ 101,766			\$ 23.82	\$ 285.86
					\$ 10	\$ -			\$ 0.03	\$ -
Beverages before and after work (\$ per month).					\$ 2,316	\$ 27,792			\$ 6.51	\$ 78.07
Special occasion lunches (\$ per month).					\$ 3,802	\$ 45,624			\$ 10.68	\$ 128.16
SUBTOTAL NON-FOOD:										
					\$ 32,140	\$ 385,557				
7. My total day-time non-food spending is: (\$ per month).										
					\$ 17,217	\$ 206,604			\$ 48.36	\$ 580.35
8. I travel to downtown Fresno for leisure activities:										
(#) times per month:					305	3,659			0.9	10
8a. I spend money on:										
Entertainment, theatre, museums (\$ per month).					\$ 3,450	\$ 41,394			\$ 9.69	\$ 116.28
Dining out (\$ per month).					\$ 4,048	\$ 48,576			\$ 11.37	\$ 136.45
SUBTOTAL ENTERTAINMENT:										
					\$ 7,498	\$ 89,970				
SUBTOTAL BEFORE GASOLINE FOR 356 PERSONS:										
					\$ 54,653	\$ 656,722				
SUBTOTAL BEFORE GASOLINE FOR 633 PERSONS:										
					\$ 97,596	\$ 1,170,932				
9. My personal residence is (relative to downtown Fresno).										
Persons/miles per day one-way	Ave. miles one-way/day	Persons	Commute miles/year							
Downtown - persons traveling: (0-1 mile).	0.5	1	240	\$ 2	\$ 19					
1-3 miles from downtown. (1-3 miles).	2	11	10,560	\$ 68	\$ 816					
4-10 miles from downtown. (4-10 miles).	7	128	392,448	\$ 2,527	\$ 33,233					
11-20 miles from downtown. (11-20 miles).	15.5	150	1,116,000	\$ 7,196	\$ 86,236					
Other - actual miles one-way/day (miles traveled).	1,452		701,520	\$ 4,517	\$ 54,208					
Gas cost @ price per gallon	\$ 0.08									
SUBTOTAL GAS FOR 356:										
					14,300	174,513				
SUBTOTAL GAS FOR 633:										
					25,536	311,630				
10. Would you live downtown if you worked there?										
Yes		7								
No			337							
TOTAL ALL SPENDING PER MONTH/YEAR for 356 persons:					\$ 68,954	\$ 830,235				
TOTAL ALL SPENDING PER MONTH/YEAR for 633 persons:					\$ 123,132	\$ 1,482,562				

Assumed price per gallon: 1.7 Assumed average miles per gallon: 22

Note 1: the yearly gasoline cost for commuter distances of 4-10 miles is reduced by the 56 person/day per week that non-auto means of transportation are used.

Note 2: the average price-point for the cost of eating at cafes is not distinguished from the cost of eating at fast food restaurants.

Note 3: All numbers must be increased by 44% or 356/633 persons located in these leased premises.

Note 4: Special lunches (listed under the non-food category) are not included in the normal lunch routine, but are added as a substitute for sack lunches.

Note 5: Entertainment and dining out in downtown Fresno is imputed at \$10 per visit.

Total spending before gasoline:	\$ 1,841.92	per person per year
	\$ 153.49	per person per month
	\$ 38.37	per person per week